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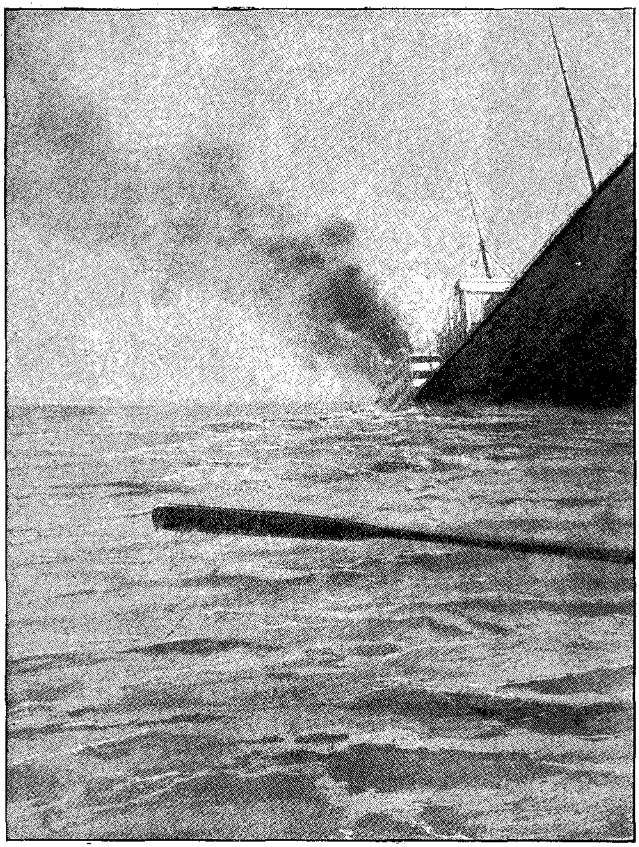
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

AMERICA'S DIPLOMATIC VICTORY

ALL THE "GRUESOME VICTORIES" won on European battle-fields "sink into relative insignificance compared with the diplomatic triumph of the American Administration in its controversy with Germany over the rights of neutrals upon the high seas," declares *The Advocate of Peace* (Washington). And Ambassador von Bernstorff's note on the *Arabic* case is responsible for editorial utterances written in no less exultant a strain in papers that were more willing to appeal to the sword. The Administration, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "has won a signal victory for humanity, has cleared the track for the settlement of the *Lusitania* case and other cases, and has caused the Imperial German Government to file a bid for the restoration of at least some degree of lost respect."



From the "Illustrated London News." Reproduced by permission.

THE LAST GLIMPSE OF THE *ARABIC*.

Photograph of the torpedoed liner taken by a surviving passenger from one of the ship's boats.

The lion's share of praise, as was the case when a peaceful settlement of the submarine controversy was foreshadowed a month ago, falls to President Wilson. But the Philadelphia *Record*, for one, "can not rejoice over this unprecedented triumph for international morality achieved by President Wilson without also rejoicing that Germany had the courage to yield." Everywhere in Washington, says the New York *Sun's* correspondent, there has been "a disposition to concede to the German Ambassador great credit for his part in the diplomatic triumph," it being "no secret" that "his zeal and refusal to be discouraged were influential in bringing the German Government to the point of yielding." And we find the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* and the New York *Evening Sun* paying editorial tribute to the success of Count von Bernstorff's efforts to prevent a rupture. As the Washington dispatches remind us, since the sinking of the *Arabic* the submarine controversy has no longer been carried on by a series of diplomatic notes, but by informal discussions between the German Ambassador, the President, and Secretary Lansing, Count von Bernstorff apparently having full powers. Whereupon the Springfield *Republican* is bound to admit "that there are times when 'secret diplomacy' has its uses," for "in no other way than by private conversations would it have been easy for Germany to recede from the position taken in its note that 'The German Government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the *Arabic*.'"

The extent of Germany's change of attitude may be seen by comparing the above excerpt of this earlier note with Ambassador von Bernstorff's letter of October 5 to Secretary Lansing, which reads in part as follows:

"The order issued by his Majesty the Emperor to the commanders of the German submarines of which I notified you on a

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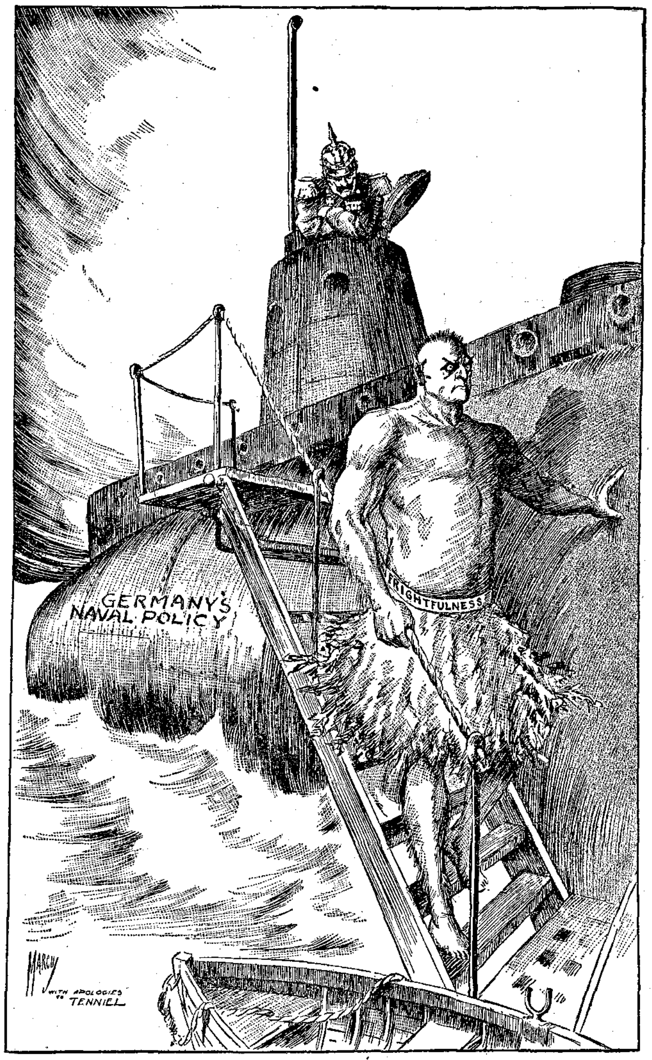
previous occasion has been made so stringent that the recurrence of incidents similar to the *Arabic* case is considered out of the question.

"According to the report of Commander Schneider, of the submarine which sank the *Arabic*, and his affidavit as well as those of his men, Commander Schneider was convinced that the *Arabic* intended to ram the submarine.

"On the other hand, the Imperial Government does not doubt the good faith of the affidavit of the British officers of the *Arabic*, according to which the *Arabic* did not intend to ram the submarine. The attack of the submarine was undertaken against the instructions issued to the commander. The Imperial Government regrets and disavows this act, and has notified Commander Schneider accordingly.



DROPPING ANOTHER PILOT.

—Marcus in the New York *Times*.

"Under these circumstances my Government is prepared to pay an indemnity for American lives which, to its deep regret, have been lost on the *Arabic*. I am authorized to negotiate with you about the amount of this indemnity."

Germany's sincere desire for peace, comments the Philadelphia *Record*, "is attested by the fact that, little by little, she has receded from her proud and unbending attitude of the early days of the controversy over her illegal and inhuman methods of submarine warfare, until she has at last yielded in principle all we have been contending for, and specifically, in the *Arabic* case, has agreed absolutely to our just demands." It seems to *The Record* that there is no better statement of those demands in all the correspondence than was contained in our first *Lusitania* note, and the Philadelphia editor goes on to show just how they are met in the case of the *Arabic*, the *Lusitania* case being still unsettled:

"The President wrote on May 13:

It [the Government of the United States] confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complains—

on which point the Bernstorff letter says that 'the Imperial German Government regrets and disavows this act.'

—that they [the Imperial German Government] will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure—

as to which the Bernstorff letter says that 'under these circumstances my Government is prepared to pay an indemnity for American lives which, to its deepest regret, have been lost on the *Arabic*.'

—and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended—

which demand is covered by the Bernstorff letter's assurance that 'the orders issued by his Majesty, the Emperor, . . . have been made so stringent that the recurrence of incidents similar to the *Arabic* case is considered out of the question.'

"These are the essential demands, and these the ultimate results. It would be ungenerous to contrast the views now indorsed by the German Government with the answers with which our requirements at first were met; but it may be said that it is doubtful if a Great Power ever before executed so complete a right-about-face on so important a matter at the behest of another Great Power under the pressure of diplomacy alone, unbacked by the menace of arms."

Yet, remarks the New York *Press*, this was a "very sudden as well as very complete surrender. . . . But why? That is the whole mystery." *The Press* believes that Germany has "indubitably moved from within herself rather than from without—for what trace is there on the record of an implacable demand that would not be denied?" But others doubt any internal influence. Most press-writers, indeed, had believed that public opinion in Germany would make it impossible for the Government to yield as completely as it has. Many factors, says the New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent, have contributed to bring about the change:

"In the first place, the German Ambassador was from the first opposed to the submarine warfare as represented by such acts as the *Lusitania* incident. His views were shared by an element at home, which increased in strength as the tremendous moral burden of the submarine operations, in comparison to the results achieved, was borne in upon the German people.

"Then came the realization that the United States would most certainly break off friendly relations with Germany if a change were not effected in her attitude on the submarine issue. . . . The realization of the danger of the situation was followed by manifestations which convinced officials here that Germany was genuinely desirous of maintaining friendly relations with the United States.

"The next development of the German side, as brought to the attention of the Washington Government, was the overthrow of Admiral von Tirpitz and the other extremists as regards the submarine operations. A general realization in Germany that submarines had proved wholly ineffectual in breaking up England's oversea trade, and the knowledge that the British counter-offensive was taking a deadly toll of German submarines—all were regarded in Washington as certain signs that the end of the submarine warfare as originally waged was near at hand."

Several of these suggestions are discust at some length in editorial comment on the Bernstorff note. The New York *Globe*, for instance, gives due credit to "the firm and patient policy of President Wilson," but continues:

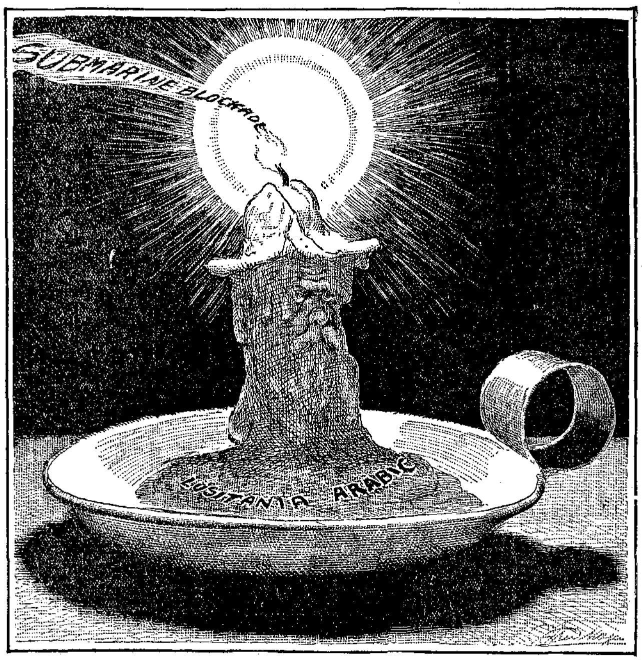
"In February the German Government believed that the submarine blockade of Great Britain and France could be made effective. So believing, it was ready to disregard neutral rights and international law. But now the submarine blockade is an admitted failure. It has not seriously interfered with the commerce of her adversaries. A large number of German submarines are at the bottom of the sea. It is not improbable Germany would have stopt the campaign even tho this country had written no notes of protest. Its gains did not compensate for the losses. If the right of our citizens to journey over the sea with no greater molestation than international law sanctions is of value, we are under some obligation to the British Admiralty for doing work that has tended to persuade the German Government to revise its instructions to submarine commanders. Few will be able to persuade themselves that Germany would have changed her policy if her submarines had been able to destroy a considerable percentage of the merchant ships entering or leaving British and French ports."

Another explanation of Germany's willingness to placate American sentiment is found by the New York *Journal of Commerce* "in the changed prospects of the war on land."

"Notwithstanding the vast complications of the conflict and its enormous cost and risk to all concerned, it can not last many months more on the present scale. There must be something decisive in one quarter or another which will be the beginning of the end. It is not conceivable that Germany will be in a position to dictate terms of peace, and she will need friends when she comes to deal with enemies elsewhere than on fields of battle. She can not afford to incur the enmity of the neutral world."

In the opinion of the New York *World*, "President Wilson's diplomatic victory marks the first defeat that the German military autocracy has sustained at home since the outset of the war," for, according to *The World*, "most of the influential members of the German General Staff have been frankly in favor of war with the United States." They believed that it would shut off American supplies of arms from France and Great Britain, to the tremendous immediate military advantage of Germany. On the other hand, "the Chancellor, the Foreign Minister, and all the great financial and industrial elements of the Empire" saw that war with the United States "would mean the complete isolation of Germany financially, industrially, and commercially." In fact—

"They were wise enough to know that without American markets, without American loans, and without American assistance Germany would be left prostrate after the war. They had no delusions that Germany would be able to rehabilitate herself economically by extorting indemnities from her enemies, because they long ago realized that no victory of that kind was possible. Therefore, they insisted that the German Government must maintain friendly relations with the United States, regardless of Tirpitz or 'frightfulness.' It is because they finally gained the upper hand that Count von Bernstorff was able to meet the President's demands and formally disavow the sinking of the *Arabic*.



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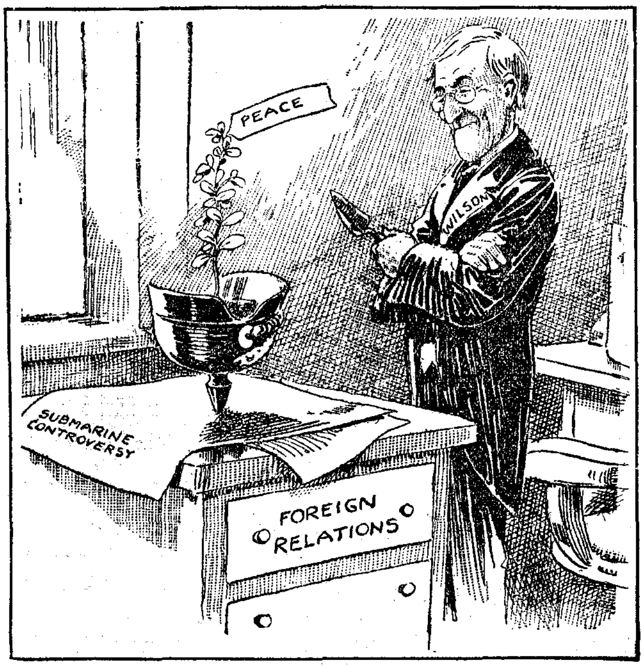
FIZZLING OUT.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

"The President's great diplomatic achievement means that the German Government is no longer committed to the principle of war for war's sake. It means that the fate of the German Empire is no longer in the keeping of the military autocracy, and that German finance, industry, and commerce have begun to assert their power over the policies of the Government."

A more critical view comes from the Republican press. In emphasizing Germany's motives for yielding, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Republican) observes that Mr. Wilson's political opponents declare that our diplomatic victory came "in spite of, and not because of, the President's course." And in a leading editorial *The Tribune* develops this thought, in part, as follows:



PROMISING.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

"The best that can be said for the present solution of the German-American difficulties (if, as seems, there is a solution) is that we have 'muddled through.' We have escaped the danger of being dragged into an ignominious war, because Germany, having consulted her own interests, has decided that there is more profit in peace than in another war. But would not the same result have been reached without the perils of the summer if our Government had taken in the spring the position that public sentiment at last forced it to assume in September?

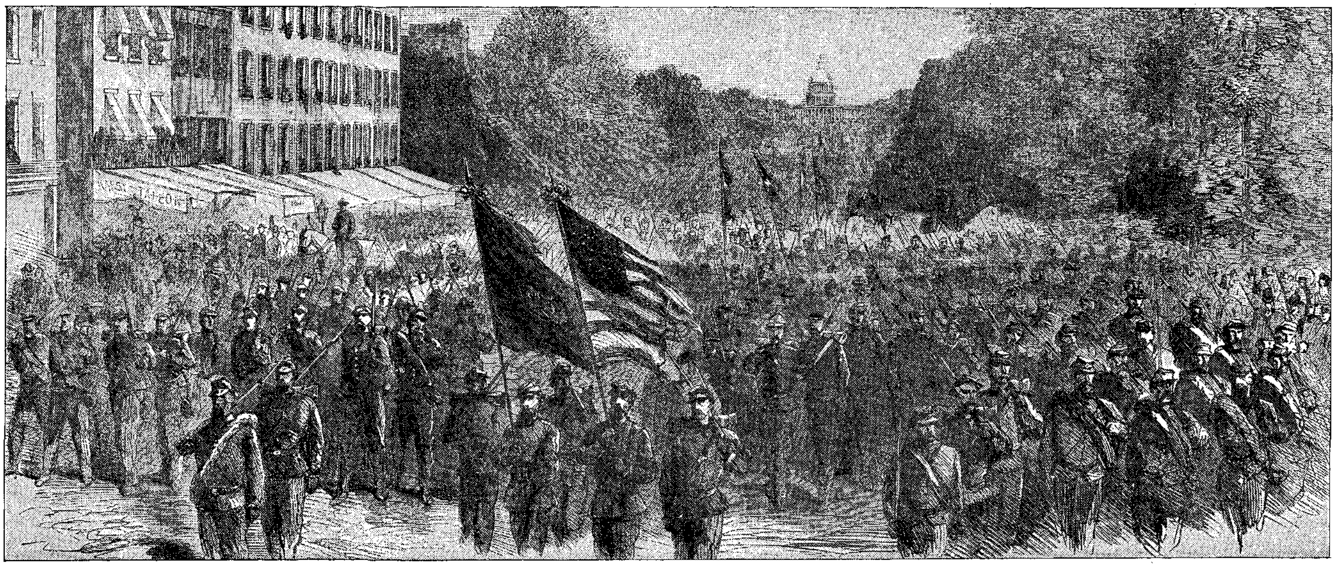
"There has been no such humiliating chapter in American history as that filled by the German episode. American prestige has been lowered at home and abroad immeasurably. Henceforth American notes will command neither respect nor attention because always there will exist the suspicion that they are but words. In Europe, as in Mexico, there has been established the belief that American citizens may be murdered with impunity and that the Government which should protect them is, in fact, 'too proud to fight.'

"We shall hear much now of the great moral victory won by American diplomacy and by pacific methods. All such talk is mere sham. Throughout the whole debate we have been protected by Allied fleets and we have but hurled high-sounding words at a nation assailed by half the world in arms. And it was only when we laid aside high-sounding words and ill-weighed ultimata and faced the fact, recognized that recourse to other than pacific methods had become well-nigh inevitable, that the real peril was averted.

"The bitterest thought of all must be that had Germany believed, in February, that we meant what we said; had she then possest any reason for thinking that the American Government and people were actually prepared to hold to 'strict accountability' those who murdered American citizens, there would have been neither killings nor a German-American incident."

For all such critics, those who attack the President's diplomacy and those who lay the chief emphasis on Germany's private motives for surrendering, the New York *Evening Post* has only scorn. It says calmly:

"The President has had his way. Through good report and through ill he has held his steady course; and now he has the



Courtesy of Harper & Brothers.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—1865.

The 200,000 bearded boys of Meade's and Sherman's armies marching down Pennsylvania Avenue for review by President Johnson, May 24, 1865.

intense satisfaction not only of having been able to keep his country out of war, but of having made its stand for neutral rights, for international law, and for elementary humanity, brilliantly successful."

Tho some of our editors consider this outcome of the *Arabic* controversy a blow for German-Americans who have leaned to the German side, there is now evident in the German press a profound satisfaction. An editorial in the *New Yorker Herold* voices that feeling of relief which must be shared by so many of our German-speaking citizens at the removal of the danger of war between the country of their adoption and the "Fatherland":

> "The citizens of German descent will welcome with sincere satisfaction the fact that the *Arabic* incident, which for a time stirred up so much dust, will find a peaceful solution through the skill of diplomacy.
>
> "As long as the difficulties between Germany and the United States have been cleared away, there is no reason for the German people to regret the means by means of which the understanding between the two countries is guaranteed. War-times, such as the world is to-day experiencing, demand other steps than would appear suitable under less extraordinary conditions. Just as Germany, according to the declaration of its Chancellor, was forced by the power of circumstances to let its troops march through Belgium, so now it must reckon with certain facts and must take pains, above all, not to increase the number of its declared foes. If several words of regret and several sums in damages could clear the situation, it is hard to see why Germany should needlessly shut out such a peaceful settlement of an unpleasant incident."

And in a discussion of the "Conclusion of Peace, and the Consequences," the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* says:

> "Doubly welcome to us is the ending of the controversy which wound itself from the *Falaba* to the *Arabic* and *Hesperian* like a serpent that wished to poison the two nations. But in one thing the newspapers cheat themselves—they speak of a far-going political effect. Do they mean political effects in favor of the Wilson régime? That is not a matter for Germany—that will be attended to by American citizens among themselves. And Americans who do not exactly swear allegiance to the flag of those organs do not forget in a single victory the many defeats which the Wilson régime has wantonly prepared for them."

The last word may well be permitted to the man who, if not the chief actor, has been probably the most active in these successful negotiations. Said Ambassador von Bernstorff to a friend in Washington, according to a New York *Times* dispatch:

> "It is a diplomatic victory for the United States, but credit must be given to Germany, I believe, for nobly accepting the word of the British officers that they did not intend to ram the submarine."

THE PERILS OF PROSPERITY

THAT WE ARE LIVING in a fool's paradise of prosperity is the ominous verdict of some observers after studying the abnormal industrial conditions produced in this country by the European War. With peace Europe will be bankrupt, they predict, and she is our best customer; while at the same time our own market will be flooded with cheap European labor and its product. Just now the mad whirl of war-orders inspires the workers in munition-factories to exact high wages, which may perhaps be only their share of the huge profits, but their example leads the workers in the peace-industries to demand similar pay when there are no similar gains for the employer, and, in general, the sudden influx of gain results in a corresponding extravagance of expenditure. The worst symptom of this unhealthy state, many journals observe, is the craze for speculation in war-stocks, nicknamed by Wall Street "war-babies" and "war-brides." According to the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* the "sky-rocket performances" on the Stock Exchange are of "such a meretricious nature" that it is inaccurate to describe them even as "speculation," and in company with others this journal has urged upon bankers and brokers the necessity "to apply brakes," and thus avert "a headlong rush to destruction." The policy of "safety first" has accordingly been adopted by many banks, which have cut in half their loans on the war-specialties, we read in the New York *Tribune*, while other war-stocks have been "thrown out altogether." Many brokerage houses, too, obliged their clients to double the amount of their margins. In the "wild days," the *Tribune* writer tells us, the buying was confined chiefly to the stocks of companies said to have received "enormous war-orders," and yet as a matter of fact "the amount of war-orders has been greatly exaggerated." One of a hundred similar tales is that of the man who with less than $1,000 cleaned up more than $100,000 within four or five months. "Of the men who lost," the writer adds, "there is no story told, yet the records of brokers' offices show that they are in the great majority." Among the authorities who doubt the soundness of our present prosperity is Mr. William S. Kies, of the National City Bank of New York. From an address before the students of the Northwestern University School of Commerce, Chicago, *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* quotes him in part as saying:

> "Easy and quick profits are always demoralizing. There are

Photograph by Harris & Ewing.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—1915.

The thin line of 10,000 gray-haired veterans celebrating, on September 29, 1915, the fiftieth year since the "grand review" on same route.

many manufacturing concerns to-day sacrificing permanent and substantial markets for the present quick gains. The public, excited by tales of huge profits, is speculating as never before. A period of inflation is threatened, and it might be well to count the cost in advance. If wages keep on increasing, if speculation becomes rife, if extravagance, induced by easy money, permeates our national life, we shall, after the war is over, face a great commercial and industrial crisis.

"It is reasonable to assume that production in Europe for some period after the war closes will proceed at a disadvantage, and at an actual higher cost. If it were possible to maintain wages in this country at anywhere near the former level, the margin which has kept us out of many of the markets of the world heretofore would be changed in our favor.

"The nations of Europe, when this bloody nightmare shall have been dissipated, will be compelled to pay an enormous bill. Every man, woman, and child will be compelled to produce. These products will be offered for sale in the markets of the world in order to restore shattered credits. Production will go on at a disadvantage and at a greater cost than heretofore, but these products will be sold at any price because their sale will be a necessity. The most rigid economy will prevail and standards of living reduced to the minimum. Not only the foreign markets which we now have, but our domestic markets as well, may be in danger. Realizing the competition in store for us, ought we not to begin immediately to prepare for this commercial warfare?"

Meanwhile the New York *Evening World*, which professes to be on the lookout for "a confidence campaign to boom prosperity," draws its arguments "not from the ticker," but from certain facts. For instance, it examines the traffic on the great highways of trade as an indicator, and notes that the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central report better business this year than last. The former's net income for the first eight months of 1915, we are told, shows an increase of $5,252,000 over the same period in 1914. The net gain reported by the New York Central is $8,872,000. Freight-rates on the Great Lakes are rising, says this journal, because the shippers are getting more grain and ore than they can handle. The steel-trade, which "shares with the railroads the distinction of chief prosperity-indicator, is too overrushed to talk about itself," and industries in the Pittsburg section, according to the bankers of that city, have a pay-roll of a million dollars a day. Mr. James J. Hill, *The Evening World* also reminds us, estimates the Western crops at a market value of $10,000,000,000, and the editor of *The Manufacturers' Record* says the South has not seen the promise of such good times "since the recovery from the panic of 1907." From Topeka come press dispatches which inform us that Kansas banks have "actually overflowed with money" this year. In order to comply with the law that forbids State banks to have deposits exceeding ten times the capital and surplus of the depository, we are told that most of the Kansas banks have had to increase their surplus or capital.

Then as an official testimony to the "new era of prosperity" we have the September report of the Federal Reserve Board, the general tone of which, observes a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, is "one of confidence in the future." The only despondent notes, he goes on to say, come from Philadelphia and San Francisco. Of this report the New York *Journal of Commerce* observes that "a glimpse of the varied industrial and trade-interests of different sections of the country . . . indicates favorable prospects as a whole, but a general spirit of restraint and prudence rather than of confident energy. The war in Europe and its relation to American affairs clouds the future with uncertainty and seems to beget caution."

For outspoken optimism on the business outlook we turn to the Springfield *Republican*, which claims that despite the "mushroom activity based on war-orders" the fact can not be ignored that our growing prosperity is far from being wholly dependent on the military needs of the belligerents. It is admitted by this journal that the "very heavy bank-clearings are affected by war-orders and stock speculation on them, and that war-contracts indirectly stimulate the tremendous iron- and steel-production of the day. To a degree, also, the improved earnings of railroads in the East are due to the same cause, *The Republican* adds, and "one can go still further even and credit the steadily diminishing business failures, month by month, to the 'war-prosperity.'" For all that, we read:

"But underlying all this are the immense crops—corn in the West is gaining in total yield every day that a killing frost is postponed—and, particularly in the South, the remarkable recovery in the price of cotton. Here is a broader foundation than war-orders for railroad-traffic betterment and the increased railroad-equipment buying. There is no question as to the general business activity of the country to-day. The many successful strikes for higher wages are not confined to war-order plants. Even the girls in our corset-factories strike. Paper- and envelop-mills here and there grant the eight-hour day.

"Some measure of the business activity of the United States thus far this year, as compared with the first nine months of 1914, comes in a report of Sears-Roebuck mail-order operations. Up to September 30 this company's sales were $75,477,000, as compared with $69,136,000 in the same period of 1914, the increase being more than 9 per cent."

Our great agricultural prosperity is impressive also to a financial writer in the New York *Times*, who believes "there can be no doubt that the country is moving forward with a broadening stride." Among the "many fundamental conditions that are favorable," he observes, not the least is the "garnering this year of the biggest crops in the country's history," and he adds, in speaking of the September report, that—

> "For the first time this season—for the first time ever—the Department of Agriculture put an estimate of over 1,000,000,000 bushels on the wheat-crop. A yield of more than 3,000,000,000 bushels is forecast for corn, and more than a billion and a half for oats. The promised yields of barley and rye run ahead of last year. Potatoes are the exception to this rule of expanding yields.
>
> "Such bounty in itself carries a strong presumption in favor of business prosperity this coming season, a presumption which is fortified by many other facts, including the present extraordinary development of the steel-trade, which has yet to be shown to be an inaccurate index of the course of general business."

PLANS FOR A BIG AMERICAN NAVY

FOUR BIG BATTLE-CRUISERS that can "sail rings around any foreign vessels of similar type now in commission," new dreadnoughts and destroyers, and enough new submarines to guard 5,000 miles of coast are said to be part of the President's idea of preparedness, long a subject of journalistic conjecture. This, according to the Washington correspondents, is what President Wilson had in mind when he said to the members of the Naval Consulting Board last week: "I think the whole nation is convinced that we ought to be prepared, not for war, but for defense, and very adequately prepared." Such adequate preparation, to be sure, will cost money. The Washington correspondents learn that at the White House conference which the President, the Secretary of the Navy, and Chairman Padgett, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, held preliminary to making out the naval estimates for the coming year, it was decided to nearly double last year's record naval expenditures. But, we are assured, Congressional advocates of economy will be silenced by the proposal to do a large part of the new work in Government yards, the pacifists will be pacified by the contrast with what a really "militaristic" Administration might have done, and the advocates of speed, of heavy guns, of submarines, will be equally pleased. Colonel Roosevelt and other advocates of great armament have now been deprived of any ground upon which to attack the President, declares the friendly Mr. Villard, of the New York *Evening Post*. The Republican New York *Tribune's* representative concludes that Bryan's shadow must be "growing weaker." And in the New York *Sun's* correspondence we read that navy officers are greatly encouraged. But while advocates of disarmament are so far silent, it is perhaps hardly fair to assume their consent to such an added burden of naval expenditure.

An ideal budget, as conceived by the White House conferees, would, we are told, approximate $240,000,000, as against last year's appropriation of $144,868,716.61. In figuring how much money must be appropriated, says one press dispatch:

> "It is estimated that 40 per cent. of the cost of the battleships and big cruisers will be spent during the first year of construction. For dreadnoughts and battle-cruisers, therefore, the appropriation under this schedule would be $43,200,000. On submarines 60 per cent. of the total cost is spent the first year, and on destroyers about one-half. The appropriations scheduled under the bill would, therefore, be about as follows:

4 battle-cruisers, 40 per cent	$28,800,000
2 dreadnoughts, 40 per cent	14,400,000
1 scout-cruiser, 40 per cent	2,000,000
25 destroyers, 50 per cent	18,750,000
30 coast submarines, 60 per cent	9,000,000
6 cruising submarines, 60 per cent	6,000,000
Auxiliaries	5,000,000
Aeroplanes	6,000,000
Carrying on building already authorized	29,000,000
Carrying on present establishment	113,000,000
5,000 more men	3,500,000
2,500 more apprentices	900,000
Shore establishments	3,000,000
Total	$239,350,000

The battle-cruiser decision evokes favorable comment from editors who have been waiting for our naval authorities to learn the lessons being taught by the present war. The New York *World*, for instance, ignoring or disbelieving the Russian report of the loss of the *Moltke*, remarks:

> "The heavily armored battle-cruiser has so far no mark against it in any action, defensive or offensive. When combining superior speed with superior armament and range of fire, it has dealt successfully with all occasions.
>
> "Against a superior offensive in the Mediterranean, a greater speed enabled the German battle-cruiser *Goeben* to get away and fight another day. Against superior speed and range of fire, Admiral Cradock with two ships went down off the coast of Chile, and the German victors in that case in turn succumbed at the Falkland Islands when outclassed in speed and range of fire by the British battle-cruisers. Outclassed again in speed and range, the German cruiser *Blücher* was sunk in the North Sea and other cruisers damaged.
>
> "When, therefore, the American navy-building program for the coming session of Congress proposes as its leading feature the construction of battle-cruisers which shall exceed any others existing in speed and weight of armament and reach of fire, it is guided by one of the accepted lessons of experience in the European War."

Of this projected "super-battle-cruiser" we read further in a New York *Times* dispatch:

> "There are several alternative designs, but the particular one which will probably be adopted calls for a battle-cruiser that will make thirty-five knots speed. This is equivalent to a fraction over forty land miles an hour. The fastest battle-cruiser thus far built by any of the Powers is designed for not more than thirty knots. Consequently the American battle-cruiser would be able to sail rings around any foreign vessel of similar type now in commission. . . . . .
>
> "The understanding is that this new type of vessel's main armor will be about eight inches thick, and the vessel will mount eight 14-inch guns of 50 caliber. The cost of the battle-cruiser will be about $18,000,000, or about $3,000,000 more than the dreadnought battle-ships now being built for the United States Navy. . . . . .
>
> "As explained by one of the Navy's experts to-day, a battle-cruiser is a vessel that has just somewhat fewer big guns, and just a little lighter armor than battle-ships, the sacrifices of both of which are compensated for by their great speed. Speed is an element which the American Navy lacks. . . . . .
>
> "A battle-cruiser—such as proposed in our new naval program—plowing her way through the waters at thirty-five knots an hour, if it were possible to keep up that speed, would make the passage from the Ambrose Channel Light-ship to Queenstown, the course over which the steamship *Mauretania* made her record of 4 days, 10 hours, and 41 minutes, in approximately 3 days and 8 hours."

Despite Great Britain's reported success in combating the German *U*-boats, naval officers, says the New York *Herald*, have not changed their views as to the usefulness of the submarine in defending our long coast-line. And Secretary Daniels recently made a long statement in which he said, to quote a Washington dispatch in the New York *Herald:*

> "I am firmly of the opinion that the submarine offers a weapon of the greatest value to this country. I have not changed my views in the slightest upon this question. . . . . .
>
> "The submarine offers us a means of defense of any port while the main battle-ship fleet may be on the other coast, thousands of miles away.
>
> "The possibility of swift and unexpected raids in naval warfare has been so clearly demonstrated that no well-considered naval program to-day could disregard this question of providing the very best of defense for every port. We must protect coast points from Maine to Washington. And while our main dependence may continue to be the battle-ship fleet, it seems clear to me that for the United States it is a duty to afford this long coast the very best defense obtainable. . . . . .
>
> "We must not let ourselves be swayed back and forth in our judgment of the submarine by every new report. The submarine has its value, and of course it has its limitations. Let us see where it can be used and prepare ourselves accordingly.
>
> "It is in this spirit that I have studied the problem of the

proper place to accord the submarine in our building-program. I have decided after these studies made with the best-informed officers of the Navy that an especial need exists with us for submarines; that the United States has a war-problem in the defense of its 5,000 miles of coast-line which makes the submarine of greater value to it than it is to any other Naval Power."

Similar assertions of our need of submarine defenders appear in the New York *Sun* and *Times* and the Boston *Transcript.* Several New York papers are gratified that as many as nine companies should have made bids for the construction of sixteen submarines recently authorized. These include both the coast-defense and sea-going types. As the New York *Times* informs its readers,

"The cost of the sixteen new vessels will range from $500,000 to $550,000 each, exclusive of armament and signaling and radio outfits. A new type of electric engine for under-water service will be used, with the Diesel engine for surface power, and the average of speed will not be less than 14 knots on the surface or 11 knots when submerged."

And the New York *World* is moved to preach a sermon to alarmists, based on the rivalry for submarine construction which proves the United States to have "reached a state of preparedness of which too little account is usually taken."

"A glimpse of what this country is capable of doing in case of military necessity has been shown to the whole world in the past few months. Without disturbance of the normal means of production for the home-market in time of peace, American manufacturers have suddenly been called on to supply various belligerents with immense stores of munitions of war. Other industries have followed their regular course unimpeded by the heavy claims made upon capital and labor because of conditions in Europe, while new enterprises have sprung into being and old industries expanded in response to the needs of an unexpected situation.

"If one lesson above all others has been made clear by the recent experience of Europe, it is that preparedness for war depends primarily upon industrial organization and efficiency. Armies of a size unknown in the past history of the world can be created in response to the calls of patriotism, but no nation whose resources in materials are limited or whose command of labor and factories is inadequate can hope, except after a dreary interval of waiting, to come near filling the needs of its fighting forces.

"Without boastfulness the United States can say that in the last nine months it has learned much about its own capacity for self-defense, and that knowledge makes for national confidence."

WOODROW WILSON FOR SUFFRAGE

THE PRESIDENT may or may not be for equal suffrage, but Woodrow Wilson is, and as he is careful to state explicitly that it is only upon his "private conviction as a citizen of New Jersey" that he intends to vote for woman suffrage in his home State next Tuesday, antisuffragists profess to believe that his announcement will not seriously affect the result in New Jersey or the campaigns in New York, Massachusetts, or Pennsylvania. One woman thinks that more votes will be lost than gained for suffrage by the President's statement, and that it may, in the New York *Times's* words, "kick better than it shoots." So prominent a suffrage-worker as Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont thinks "Mr. Wilson will help the New Jersey campaign by one vote, nothing more." But most of the leading suffrage-workers, particularly those active in the New Jersey campaign, are delighted almost beyond measure. Mr. Wilson's support, says Mrs. E. F. Feickert, president of the New Jersey State Woman Suffrage Association, "will undoubtedly mean a suffrage victory in New Jersey." Mrs. Everett Colby, who heads an important suffrage committee, agrees. "There is," she declares, "a tremendous wave in favor of woman suffrage throughout the State, and the President's coming out for suffrage will, I believe, settle the issue decisively in our favor. It must not be overlooked that Mr. Wilson knows the conditions in his own home State, and he states that the change will be good for New Jersey." And in one of many congratulatory telegrams sent to the President from suffragists, Mrs. Colby speaks thus for the Cooperative Committee of New Jersey Suffrage Organizations, overlooking Mr. Roosevelt's earlier adherence to the cause: "This is the most important aid given the cause of political equality since Lincoln took his stand in 1836, and *your name will be linked with that of Lincoln in the* Suffrage Calendar." Dr. Anna H. Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, believes Mr. Wilson's position to be "the biggest single factor in our favor" in New Jersey. Not only will the President's support turn the tide in his home State, but in Mrs. Medill McCormick's opinion it will "start a suffrage landslide this fall" which will win Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania for the suffrage cause.

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MRS. EDITH BOLLING GALT.

Upon October 6, the same day that President Wilson publicly stated that he would vote for woman suffrage, there was issued from the White House the formal announcement of his forthcoming marriage to Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, of Washington.

Such confidence of victory with the help of the President's statement is, in the New York *World's* opinion,

> "Better placed than that of the 'Antis,' who count upon tying up the President's suffrage vote with his party politics for adverse effect among voters of other party politics. They can hardly succeed in such tactics. There stands the fact of his own disavowal of voting 'as the leader of my party in the nation.' There is the further fact of a common knowledge that the President does not and can not speak or vote for his party in the matter.
>
> "But the President's vote must have an influence greater than his unpartizan official position can carry. He has won an intellectual leadership in the cause of a progressive democracy which cuts across old party-lines in all directions, and whose genuineness is further attested by his stand for an equal suffrage as regardless of sex as of property in qualifications for voting. It is this popularly recognized leadership of Mr. Wilson which will make his voting example on such a question of true democracy influential over all party-bounds."

Testimony to the influence of the President's declaration also appears in several dailies published in the Eastern "Campaign States," notably the New York *Evening Post* and *Tribune* and Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. In the New York *Morning Telegraph's* "candid judgment," the declaration of Mr. Wilson "settles the matter in his home State." And by indorsing suffrage in New Jersey, the President, as the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* remarks, "strikes a blow at its opponents everywhere." Indeed, declares the Boston *Journal*, "a President and Cabinet in favor of suffrage is the mightiest nation-wide boost since the first of the greater States declared for the measure a dozen years ago." The list of announced suffragists in the Cabinet now includes, so the news-writers note, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Secretary of War Garrison, Secretary of the Interior Lane, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson, as well as ex-Secretary Bryan and Joseph Tumulty, the President's Secretary.

"But antisuffragists," says Miss Chittenden, President of one New York association, "do not think President Wilson's statement will have any bearing on the contest in New Jersey or any of the other campaign States." In New Jersey, one of the antisuffrage campaign managers says of the President:

> "He has stated only his personal view, and the few votes that may be influenced by him will be more than offset by the votes that will be turned the other way. . . . We know that President Wilson's vote will be cast on the losing side and in opposition to the desires of 90 per cent. of the women of New Jersey."

The suggestion that the President's declaration of attitude may cost the suffrage cause some votes is explained thus by the antisuffrage New York *Times:*

> "May not the exertion of moral authority from Washington in favor of woman suffrage be resented in New Jersey? . . . 'President Wilson can't tell me how to vote': the aspiring and admirable suffrage sisterhood little knows, in the innocence of its heart, how impatient of control, how pig-headed, how wrong-headed menfolk can be.
>
> "Mr. Wilson's statement 'should be handled' very delicately. It may kick better than it shoots."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

APPARENTLY he is not too proud to plight.—*New York Tribune.*

THE author of that song, "Hello, Central, give me heaven," wasn't such a fantastic dreamer after all.—*Boston Transcript.*

Now that the Balkans are arming, we wouldn't be a bit surprized if Italy decided to get into this war.—*Columbia State.*

ANYWAY, it was thoughtful of Greece not to call back her reservists until the end of the straw-hat cleaning season.—*New York Herald.*

IT looks as if the frightful German threat to restore Reims Cathedral might possibly come to nothing after all.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THE bottom dropt out of Broadway, and we have a suspicion that it will be Wall Street's turn next.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE loan may be good finance, but any time we lend anybody $8 on his promise to subscribe for the paper there'll be a trick in it.—*Columbia State.*

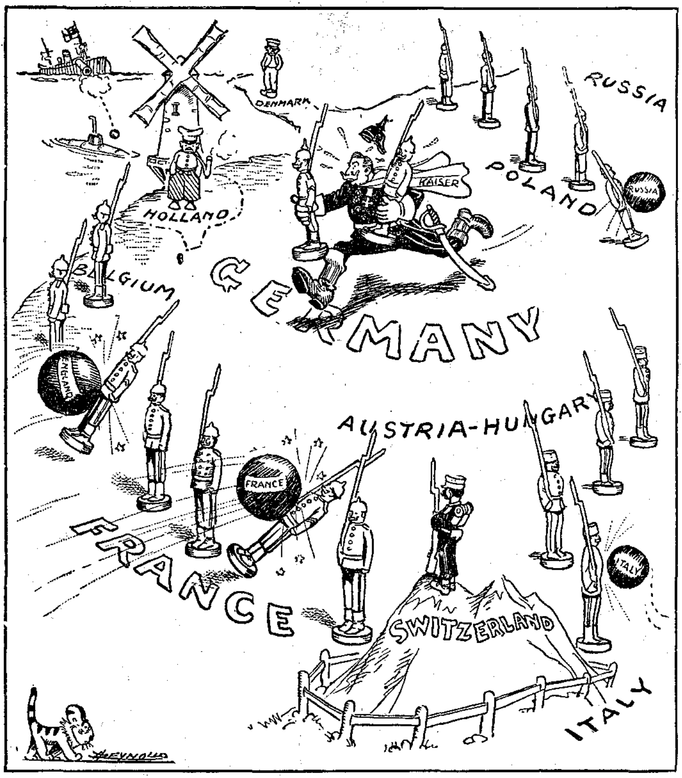
THERE are good reasons for believing that the Yanks and the rebs clinched so hard in the recent unpleasantness that they've stuck together ever since.—*Washington Post.*

NAVAL cadets dismissed for hazing aren't much loss, because a naval officer who couldn't haze without being caught hasn't got much strategy in his make-up.—*Boston Journal.*

THE enormous gold reserve may be threatening the structural solidarity of the American banks, but it seems about as hard as usual to borrow a quarter.—*Boston Transcript.*

SINCE those Russians have come out from behind the barbed-wire entanglements, and are trusting more to their beards, they seem to be doing better.—*New York Evening Sun.*

"EAT less," admonishes Henry Ford, who seems to have succeeded Andy Carnegie as adviser-general to the universe. But it will be noted that Henry does not add the rest of the prescription—"and walk more."—*Boston Transcript.*



THE KAISER IS PLAYING A HARD GAME.

—Reynolds in the Portland *Oregonian.*

NATURALLY, the Germans will claim that the victory has been magnified at Lens.—*Boston Transcript.*

WE recommend the "Help Wanted—Male" column to all ministers who must have secretaries.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

MRS. INEZ MILHOLLAND BOISSEVAIN also regrets to report that she has been unable to stop the war.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THERE'S just one glimmer of cheer for Mr. Archibald—nobody hereafter will ever request him to mail a letter.—*Boston Transcript.*

IF Germany doesn't finally get her place in the sun she will undoubtedly be able to manufacture a chemical substitute.—*New York Evening Sun.*

GREEK reservists here contend that they would shine as much in war as in peace.—*Columbia State.*

WE see that President Wilson is now an advocate of votes from women.—*Boston Transcript.*

CAPTAIN VON PAPEN says when he wrote "idiotic Yankees" he simply meant a lot of New York editors. All is forgiven.—*Buffalo Enquirer.*

IF the Republicans want an active candidate for the Presidency in 1916, what is the matter with Governor Spry, of Utah?—*Los Angeles Times.*

Now that Ty Cobb has attempted to steal third with the bases full it should be possible to find him a winter job in the diplomatic service.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

ANOTHER glaring indiscretion of Consul-General T. St. John Gaffney not yet officially commented upon is in not being a deserving Democrat.—*Boston Transcript.*

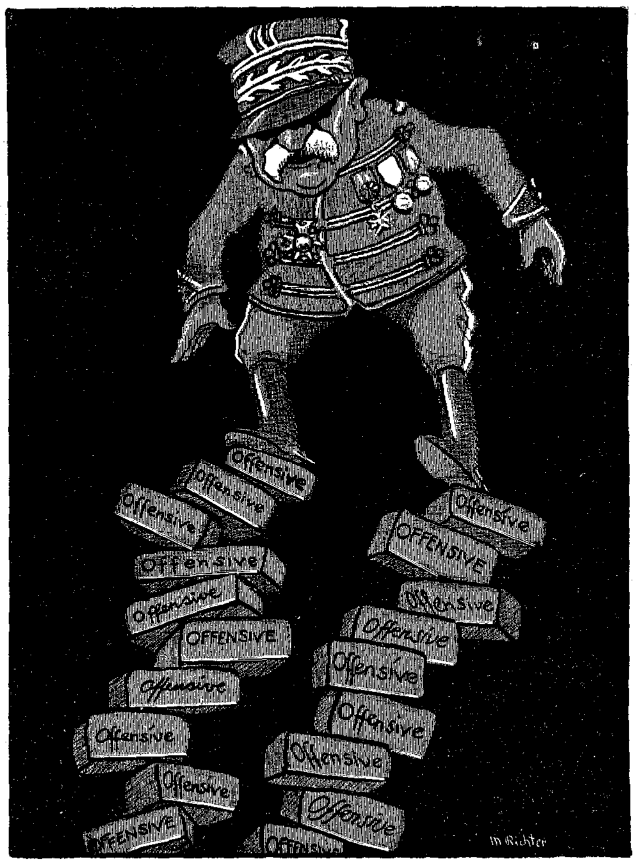
FRENCH troops have had their pay raised to five cents a day. But few of them are praying that the job will last long enough so they can buy a farm.—*New York Evening Sun.*

OUR article on the "Unspeakable Jail" in the last issue has already borne fruit. The wife of a sheriff in charge of a Western jail has presented the prisoners with a parrot.—*Atlanta (United States Penitentiary) Good Words.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

GERMANY CALM BEFORE THE WESTERN STORM

THE LONG-HERALDED DRIVE against the Germans on the Western front has at length begun; originally scheduled for May, it has been twice postponed, once by the serious shortage of munitions on the part of the British, and then by the Russian reverses in the East. Indeed, the Allies had been so long about it that many of the German papers had come to believe that the "Great Drive" was a great "bluff," and that it would never come off. Now, however, the most-responsible papers in the Fatherland admit that the drive has begun and, as the *Berliner Tageblatt* says, "nothing would be more foolish than to overlook the terrible seriousness of the recent battles in the West." But, tho the German critics realize to the full the danger of a simultaneous attack on both fronts, the calm confidence in the invincibility of the great German Army remains undisturbed. Typical of this spirit are the comments of the *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten*, which says:



THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

If Joffre relies on many more of these recent offensives, he'll come a fearful cropper.

—© *Ulk* (Berlin).

> "There can be no doubt about it. The new offensive of Joffre and the French has begun. . . . .
>
> "One thing is certain: the time for the most violent combats, perhaps the time of the final decision of the war, has arrived. But if our ancient God has reserved victory for the Germans he will cause the strength of the French Army and nation to be utterly exhausted and the spirit of the people to become so deprest that all the paper armies of Kitchener will be unable to hold them in the belief of ultimate victory.
>
> "If Joffre is able to force us from another position we know also that behind every rock there rises another rock, behind every wall a fresh wall, behind every death another death.
>
> "Our enemies are again, as they have been since the war began, hopelessly out of their reckoning. Now that half the world has sent them her colored sons they think themselves far superior to the Germans. It is a bloody error, as they will find to their cost in the hours or days or perhaps weeks of record-breaking greatness that are before us."

Equally confident is the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which says that while it recognizes the "frightful seriousness" of the new move, it is not alarmed:

> "There is not the least occasion for anxiety. The German lines in the West are so firm that no enemy can break through them, however much ammunition of his own manufacture or ammunition purchased from kind neutrals he may like to waste."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* thinks that the Allies are trying to repeat in the West the tactics used so successfully in Russia by von Mackensen in the battles between Tarnow and Gorlice, and says that the different conditions in France make such attempts a hopeless task. The *Kölnische Zeitung* reports that the Germans in France were outnumbered by five to one at the beginning of the new offensive, but in spite of such odds the gains made by the Allies cost more than they were worth, and it proceeds:

> "Our lines stand firm everywhere. Reserves have arrived punctually wherever there were critical moments on our front, so we can contemplate with absolute calm the further developments of the fights. Of course, these fights are of a serious kind, but our brave troops will defeat all efforts of the enemies."

In England the news of the drive has been received with enthusiasm and has resulted, cable dispatches tell us, in a marked increase in recruiting. The London *Daily Mail* bursts into a rhapsody and talks of "the right to belaurel our messengers to-day." Other London papers, while adopting a more sober tone, already see the end of the war. Thus *The Daily Chronicle* writes:

> "The last five days have changed the whole aspect of the war—they have brought eventual victory within the region of absolute and calculable certainty. They have shown that the mastery in the West now belongs definitely to the Allies in such a degree that whenever and to whatever point the hammer-stroke is now delivered it will go crashing through serried lines of fortifications upon which the enemy has spent twelve months of anxious attention and scientific ingenuity and upon the security of which all his hopes, not of victory, but of an honorable peace, as he calls it, are entirely based.
>
> "Each new stroke will bring the inevitable end nearer. After a time it will cease to be a matter of chipping deeply the surface. Suddenly a vital spot will be touched. This may happen any day, and then will come the sudden shrinking of the German line and the abandonment of a large part, perhaps all, of the occupied territory."

The Times, however, thinks it well to damp the ardor of its readers by sounding a note of warning. It points out that the ground over which the advance must be made is honeycombed with well-defended trenches, that the Germans have the advantage of having chosen their positions, and that the Allies have no natural line of defense, such as the Aisne, the Argonne, or the Vosges, to lighten their task. It goes on:

> "It is not enough to have penetrated the German lines. We have still to see whether the present success can be converted into more decisive results. The great object of the Allies is to compel the Germans to fall back all along the line. Any operation which does not produce that effect will not have brought us much nearer a decisive victory. Our avowed purpose is to join in driving the enemy out of France and Belgium, and we can not relax our efforts until the military domination of Prussia has been destroyed. The task before us is huge. We are only now beginning to tackle it in real earnest."

SUBMARINE MILDNESS.—WHY?

A PRETTY SQUABBLE seems to have taken place in the German Admiralty as to whether Germany's submarine policy should be changed as the result of American protests, if we are to believe the brief cable dispatches that filter through the censor's fingers from time to time. These cable dispatches tell us that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, chief of the German Navy, has taken sick-leave; Vice-Admiral Bachmann, who served under him as chief of the Naval General Staff, has been replaced by Admiral von Holtzendorff; and his immediate subordinate, Rear-Admiral Behncke, has had to give way in turn to Admiral von Koch. It is understood that such sweeping changes are due to the opposition offered by the retiring naval chiefs to any diminution of submarine activity, and the reorganization of the General Staff is hailed as a victory of the Bethmann-Hollweg partizans, who have always shown a desire to conciliate American opinion. In spite of the rather muddled condition in which the sinking of the *Arabic* has left the situation, it seems to be generally agreed that the German submarines will no longer torpedo passenger-ships without warning. This might be construed as a triumph of American diplomacy, but now Mr. Balfour, chief of the British Admiralty, comes along and tells us that Germany has modified and almost given up submarine warfare because the British Navy has sunk so many *U*-boats that she could not continue if she would. In a letter published in the London *Times* Mr. Balfour writes:

MILD, BUT NOT MEEK.

Admiral Henning von Holtzendorff, the new Chief of the German Naval General Staff, who, it is reported, is slated for office as head of the German Admiralty should Grand Admiral von Tirpitz be forced to resign. His new appointment is due to his advocacy of milder methods of submarine warfare.

> "Herein lies the explanation of the amazing change which has come over the diplomatic attitude of Germany toward the United States. Men ask themselves why the sinking of the *Lusitania*, with the loss of over eleven hundred men, women, and children, was welcomed throughout Germany with a shout of triumph, while the sinking of the *Arabic* was accepted in melancholy silence. Is it because, in the intervening months, the United States have become stronger or Germany weaker? Is it because the attitude of the President has varied? Is it because the arguments of the Secretary of State have become more persuasive? Is it because German opinion has at last revolted against lawless cruelty? No. The reason is to be found elsewhere. It is to be found in the fact that the authors of the submarine policy have had time to measure its effects, and that deeds which were merely crimes in May, in September are seen to be blunders."

This view is supported from French sources, for we find Mr. Salomon Reinach, writing in the Paris *Figaro* under his well-known pseudonym of "Polybe," warning America to be on her guard and suggesting another motive for Germany's concessions:

> "The Germans have lost so many submarines that it does not cost them much to promise America that they will henceforth abstain from torpedoing merchant vessels going from the Old World to the New or from the United States to Europe. Thus the American Republic may be brought to believe that it has achieved a diplomatic victory, and the crime of the *Lusitania* may thus remain unpunished. Germans themselves will one day relate this story with irony which will be a little heavy, but which, for once, will not be out of place."

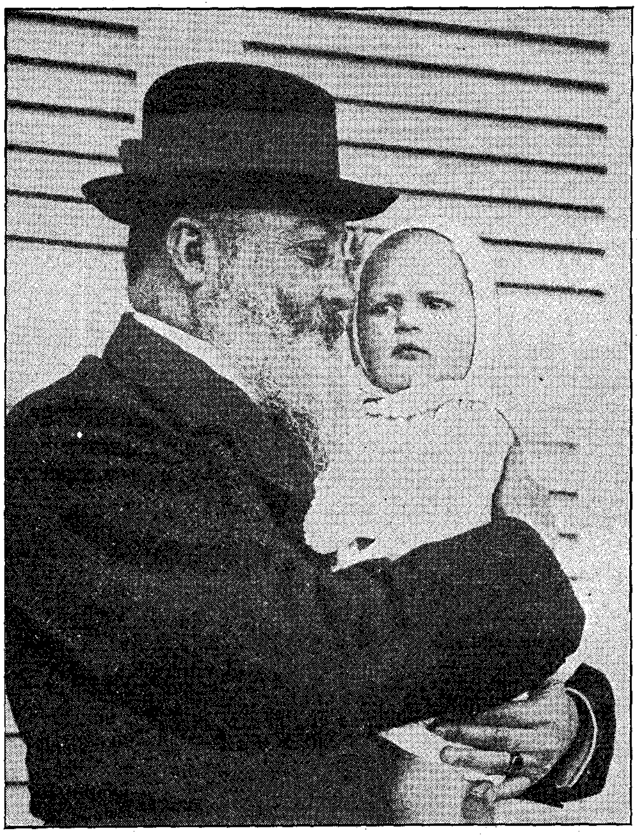
Exactly the same view-point is taken by Mr. Edmond Théry, in the Paris *Matin*, but he believes that—

> "After the torpedoing of the *Hesperian* we do not think that President Wilson, who has given so many proofs of ability and good sense, will walk into the rude trap that German diplomacy holds before him."

In England also there is a tendency to think that the President will not accept anything short of complete disavowal and reparation, and *The Westminster Gazette* says:

> "It is little surprizing to be told that the United States will not for a moment accept any attempted justification, and that Count Bernstorff's letter to 'My dear Secretary' is now recognized to have been 'only a scrap of paper.' Those who have thought that President Wilson would always be content with words now know that they are wrong. Dr. Dumba is a living proof to the contrary, and we shall be much surprized if Mr. Wilson does not show an equal determination in the matter of submarine policy, and in vindicating the 'legitimate' rights of the United States on the sea."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* is naturally indignant at Mr. Balfour's statement that the submarine war is a failure, and it remarks:



TIRPITZ IN A TENDER MOMENT.

This picture of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz does not suggest the "baby-killer," with a taste for "piracy and murder," that the English and French papers assure us is the chief characteristic of the German Minister of Marine, tho it is true that he is an advocate of the vigorous submarine warfare which sank the *Lusitania* with its human freight and which Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg has forced him to modify in consequence of American protests.

> "No longer must the English press be permitted to make people believe that the abandonment of a by no means decisive feature of submarine warfare—an abandonment to which we

have certainly not assented without compensations—is due to the failure of our submarine campaign. The Imperial Government has informed President Wilson what principles will hereafter govern us. . . . Simply because responsible German statesmen regard it useful to avoid a break with the United States . . . the First Lord of the English Admiralty considers himself a victor.

"The German standpoint in the submarine war, so far as it concerns England and the United States, appears so good to us that a statement from the German side and the publication of a profit-and-loss account would not disturb the quiet course of negotiations with Washington and would make a very appropriate rejoinder to Mr. Balfour's letter."

INDIAN SOLDIERS REBUKE SEDITION—When the news reached the front that Sikhs had been implicated in the revolutionary propaganda in India, there was great indignation among the soldiers belonging to that race. They got together, drew up a manifesto addrest to their coreligionists in India, and had it printed and circulated at their own expense. It also appeared in the Calcutta *Fauji Akhbar*, a paper circulating among the native soldiers of India, and runs:

> "We hope that every man of the Khalsa (Sikhs) knows that it is his highest duty to obey the precepts of the King-Emperor. Now the King-Emperor commands you to be loyal subjects and to acquire in the eyes of God the virtues of truth, honesty, and faithfulness. O, race of the Khalsa, you have made great progress under the British Government; *gurdwaras* have been built, schools founded, societies and conferences established, and lecturers appointed. Workshops have been opened. You have been given sirdarship and other honors. The justice-loving Government has made courts of law for your use and comfort, and has bestowed untold benefits on you and all the other people of India. Reflect, O Khalsa brothers, and remember that you have all eaten the salt of the British Government, and have all been brought up under its care. The British Government has given you countless blessings, and now, in this time of grievous war, it is your turn to repay a portion of your debt. If, in your community, you find a few unworthy sons of the race, evil-doers who dishonor the Sikh name by belittling the British Government and basely forget the claims of gratitude, then outcaste them, and turn them out of the Khalsa, or hand them over to a court of law."

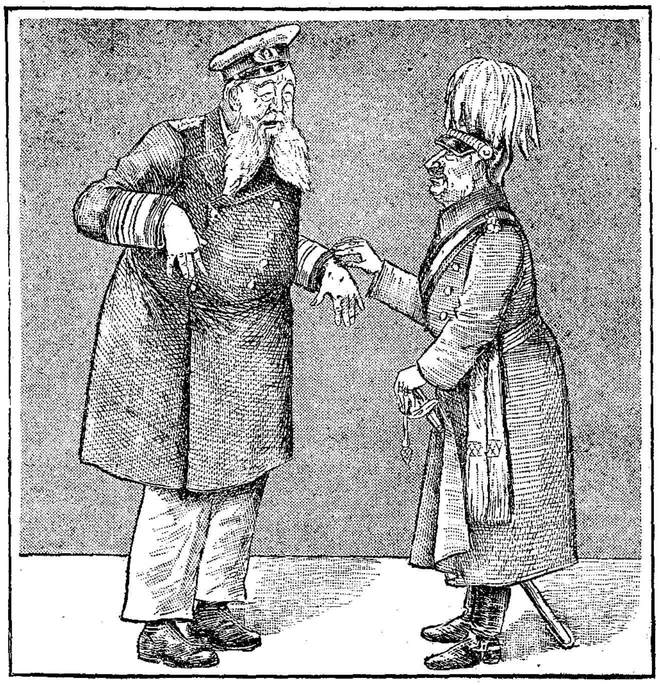
FREEDOM COMING TO RUSSIA'S JEWS

IT'S AN ILL WIND that blows nobody good, and out of the hurricane that has swept over the Jewish pale in Russia, bringing death and devastation in its trail, there now comes the still small voice announcing the beginnings of Jewish freedom in the Empire of the Czar. With the greater portion of the Jewish pale in German occupation, it has become a physical impossibility for the Russian Government to insist upon its Jewish subjects residing there, and so the whole question of freedom of residence has come up for settlement at a time when the Russian people are not only disposed but even anxious to make concessions to their fellow subjects of the Jewish faith. To show how great a change has recently come over Russian thought in this respect, we may cite the case of the well-known writer and dramatist, Feodor Sollogub, once a notorious anti-Semite, who is quoted by the Petrograd *Ryetch* as denouncing the persecution of the Jews in these terms:

> "What has been done to the Jews in Russia is an oppression that reacts upon us; it demoralizes our weaker brethren and corrupts our administration. More than this, the condition of the Jews in Russia draws upon us the contempt of all cultured nations. What is it all done for? Who gains by it? Certainly not the people nor the Russian Government. Only our enemies profit by it, as they do by every other sign of the obscuration of our political sense."

But even more remarkable is the frank plea for bettered conditions made by an organ of the Russian Orthodox Church, the Petrograd *Kolokol*. After pointing out that the Jewish question in Russia had never been a matter of race or religious prejudice, but was due more to economic conditions, the *Kolokol* says that these economic considerations have been changed by the war, and that Russia needs the assistance of her Jewish subjects:

> "Supremacy has passed from the nobility, from the heroes of the battle-field, to the powers of the counting-house. . . . The Jews are the oldest people on earth; their two greatest possessions are brains and gold. It matters not that they have forgotten their brilliant epoch of military heroism, have forgotten the magnificent defense of their Jerusalem. . . . This race has

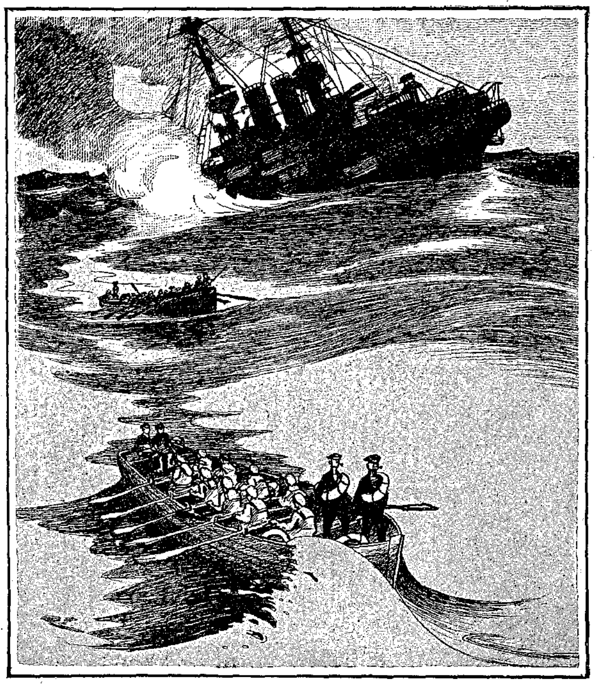


FRIGHTFULNESS.

VON TIRPITZ—"Boo-hoo! They won't let me be frightful any more!"

THE KAISER—"Never mind, Tirpy! You can make a 'mistake' now and again, and Bernstorff can apologize."

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).



BUT OURS COME UP AGAIN!

The difference between us and the English is this: we have submersible boats and they have submersible dreadnoughts.

—© *Ulk* (Berlin).

BOTH SIDES TAKE A THRUST AT EACH OTHER.

learned to absorb the intricacies of international finance; it has learned caution and foresight, and it is organized into a closely knit, active force. It is a force, to ignore which, under the conditions of the present war, would argue hopeless political blindness.

"Is it not advantageous for Russia to throw into the scale on the Russian side the milliards of the world's bankers? Would it not make a tremendous impression if the whole of Jewry were to unite in the defense of Russia? In the ultimate issue, the Jewish question can be solved only on the soil of Russia, where lives the greater part of the Jewish race.

"The Government has shown a desire to meet half-way all the races which inhabit the Empire, but it demands from the Jews proofs first, and promises reforms afterward. We advocate entirely the opposite course, for the efforts of the Jews will only be sincere and directed whole-heartedly to the welfare of the country which gives them shelter when they are no longer despised outcasts, but real citizens of Russia."

The Russian Government has followed this advice and has removed—at least for the duration of the war—the two disabilities which prest most heavily on the Jewish people. The London *Morning Post* publishes a telegram from the president of the International Commercial Bank in Petrograd, from which we learn:

"First, Jews have received the permanent right to sojourn, with right to purchase real property, in all the towns of Russia, capitals and Imperial residential towns excepted, during the course of the war.

"Secondly, the rights of admission for Jews to Governmental scholastic institutions have been largely increased. These have been pointed out to me as being the principal desiderata by Jewish representatives whom I consulted here. Public opinion, legislative chambers, and Government are favorably disposed toward further extension of the rights of the Jews."

In a letter to the editor of *The Morning Post* enclosing this telegram, the members of the London branch of the great Jewish financial house of Rothschild write:

"We shall be truly grateful if you will publish the telegram in your paper, as this recognition by their Government of the love and loyalty of the Russian Jews for their country will be hailed with intense joy and gratitude by all their coreligionists."

The chief financial organ of the Russian capital, the Petrograd *Birzheviya Vedomosti*, hails the change with enthusiasm and asks for even greater measures of reform:

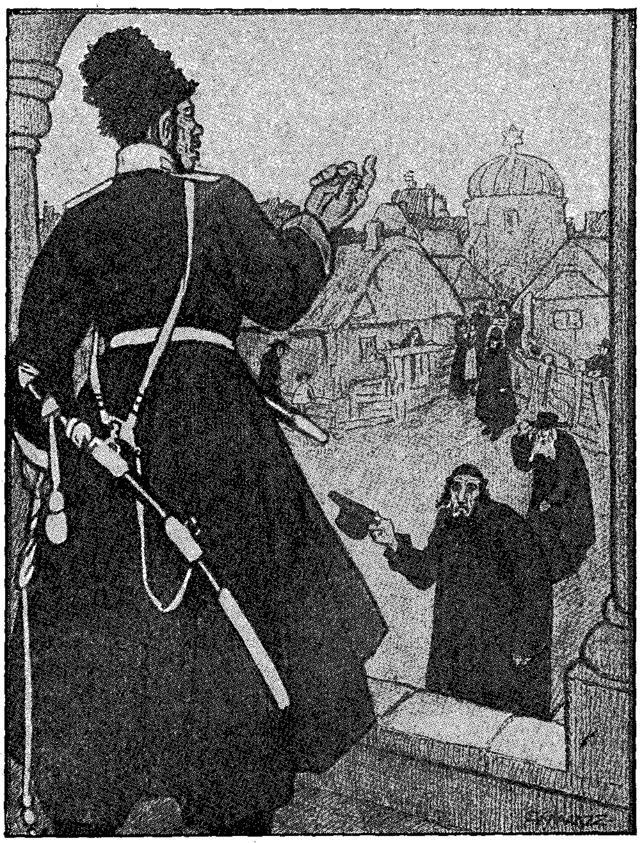
"It is not every one who realizes in all its clearness the enormous significance the abolition of the 'pale' has for millions of suffering souls who are expiating the guilt, the malice, and ignorance, egoism, and savagery properly belonging to others. For the masses of Russian Christians the act of February 19, 1861, was the liberation from serfdom. For our Jewish citizens a similar liberation from thraldom, in the direct and literal meaning of the word, comes more than half a century later. . . . . . .

"It is clear that we must not stop here. The exclusion of the Jews from participation in the social, political, and other activities that make up the life of the country must vanish with the pale."

The *Yevreiskaya Nedyelia*, one of the Jewish papers in Petrograd, is not quite so enthusiastic, but remarks with evident satisfaction:

"A breach has at last been made. It is true it is not so terribly large, but it is a breach just the same. It would be madness to think that when peace is restored where the war-storm now rages the Government will succeed in plastering it up and squeezing out into the pale again those hundreds of thousands of people who are driven east by the roar of cannon and the all-destroying fire of war. Those who at the time of the Russo-Japanese War took advantage of Plehve's circular of April 6, 1904, have continued to live outside the pale under its protection even after the war."

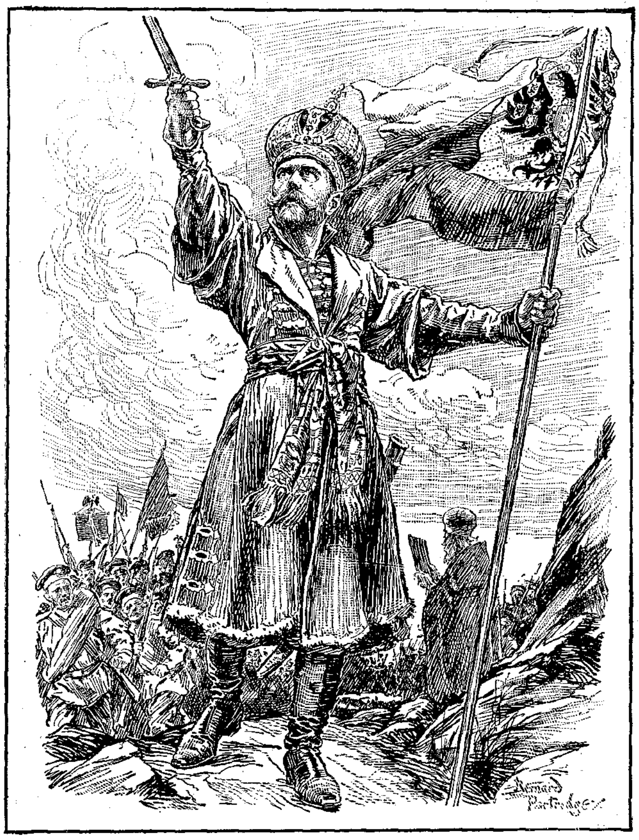
As a further proof of the changed sentiment, we learn from cable dispatches that Mr. Weinstein has been admitted as a member of the Council of the Empire—the first Jew to sit in the upper house of the Russian Parliament.



THE LITTLE FATHER.

THE COSSACK—"The Czar wants his beloved Jews!"
VOICE FROM THE CROWD—"How does he want 'em—raw or cooked?"

—© *Ulk* (Berlin).



A NATION UNITED.

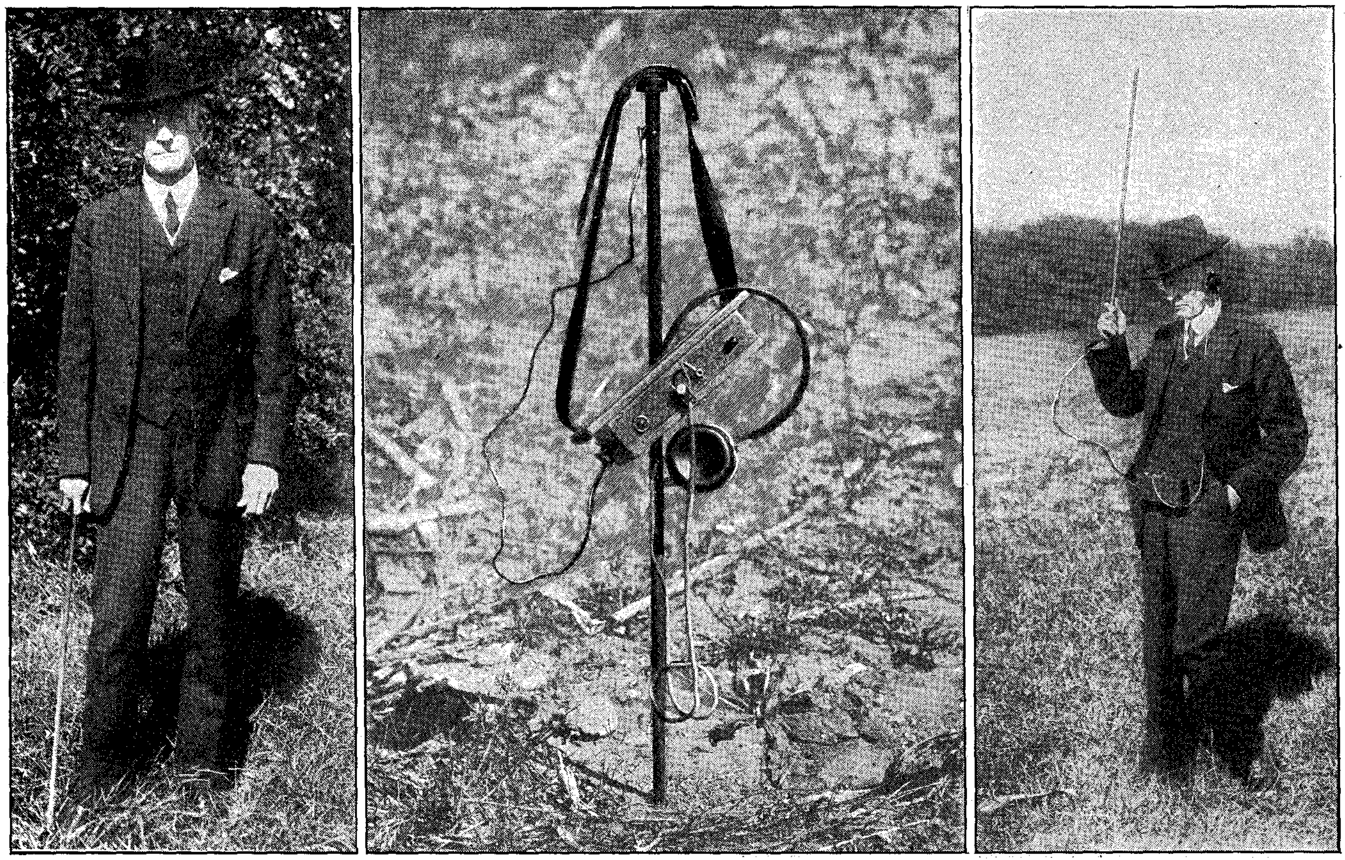
THE CZAR—"Who follows me for Holy Russia's sake!"

—*Punch* (London).

THE SITUATION IN HOLY RUSSIA.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

A WIRELESS TELEPHONE MESSAGE ACROSS THE SEA



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ANOTHER WIRELESS IDEA: DR. H. BARRINGTON COX AND HIS "WALKING WIRELESS."

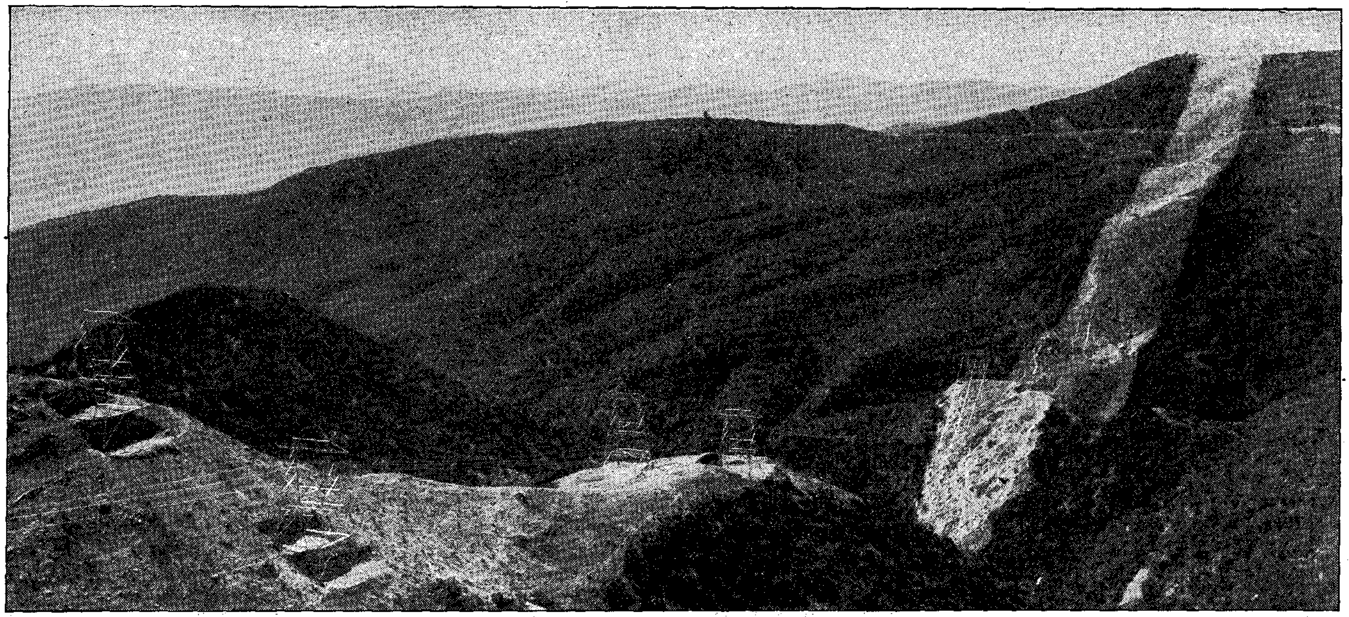
In the first picture Dr. Cox is equipped with his wireless-telegraph machine, but might easily pass unsuspected. The machine can be hidden away as easily in a khaki uniform as in a business suit. In the last picture the apparently aimless stroller is receiving messages from a "walking sending-station" at some distance away. This method is not a new one, we are told, but its possibilities are still undeveloped.

SINCE BABEL FELL, it may be said, no stranger thing has happened to human speech than that it should be heard 4,600 miles, as were the words of President Theodore N. Vail, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, on September 29, over a whole continent and half an ocean, with absolutely no visible medium of transmission. "It does not matter if for the present such a result is possible only under ideal conditions," declares William Marconi—whose own plans for telephoning without wires across the Atlantic were thwarted by the war—and he forthwith predicts "a fairly perfect service" in the near future. Even more optimistic is Dr. Peter Cooper Hewitt, whose inventions helped to make Mr. Vail's feat possible. "The time is close at hand," he says, "when it will be possible to talk half around the world." And when there is added to these hearty indorsements of the achievement of the Bell system the assurance of Prof. Michael I. Pupin, of Columbia University, that he has discovered a successful method of removing static disturbances and obstructions to wireless telephony, the importance of the New York-Hawaii message is manifest. This recent achievement, we are told, is the outgrowth of tests made only this last spring, when the Bell telephone-system arranged its first aerial conversation between Montauk, L. I., and Wilmington, Del., a distance of but 250 miles. The decision to try for a transcontinental wireless was reached when a talk without wires from Montauk to St. Simon's Island, Me., convinced the engineers of the company that long-distance wireless telephony was indeed practicable. They set to work at once, under the direction of Engineers J. J. Carty and Lloyd Espenchied, and the first news of their success that the public received came with the announcement of the one-sided talk of President Vail to Engineer Carty, from the former's office in New York City by wire to Washington and thence by wireless to the latter at Mare Island Navy Yard, in San Francisco Bay. Then, to quote the New York *Times's* story:

"While over all the world was being flashed the news that the human voice had been sent by wireless telephony 2,500 miles through the air—from Washington to California—a lone operator in a frame hut at the foot of a towering mast on the shore of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, knew that the human voice had been heard almost twice that distance, for he had listened to words spoken in Washington, 4,600 miles away.

"That man was Lloyd Espenchied, an engineer for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who had been sent to the far-off Pacific island by President Theodore N. Vail to await the test, which came as a climax of more than a year's preparation. Espenchied carried with him only a receiving-instrument, and was therefore unable to talk back to the United States naval wireless station at Arlington, Va. It was hours before he could get wireless-telegraph connection with Mare Island, Cal., and tell J. J. Carty, chief engineer of the telephone company, that a miracle had been wrought."

The public announcement by the American Telephone and



Courtesy of Stone & Webster, New York.

HEWING A PATH FOR POWER-TRANSMISSION.

The 200-foot swathe, cut through 243 miles of pine-forests, scrub-oak, and sage-brush, from the Big Creek power-houses in the Sierra Nevada to Los Angeles. The cables shown carry 150,000 volts, and are owned by the Pacific Light and Power Company.

Telegraph Company of the success of its experiment, continuing from the formal statement of the actual conversation, explains that—

"The distance over which this wireless communication was held is greater than the distance from New York to London, New York to Paris, or from New York to many other important points, such as Rome, Vienna, and Berlin.

"That transatlantic wireless communication is assured as soon as the disturbed conditions in Europe will permit of tests from this country is obvious when it is remembered that it is much more difficult to send wireless-telephone communication across land than across water. This wonderful wireless message from Washington to Hawaii had to pass over the width of the entire United States before it encountered the more simple wireless conditions of sending over water."

The actual mechanical details are not yet made public, but President Vail gives us in a press interview an idea of the nature of the work:

"So far as the perfection of the wireless telephone goes, there has been no new basic invention; merely a perfection of the sending- and receiving-instruments. Of course, in the perfection of these delicate machines there have been minor inventions. But the principle is the transmission of sound by waves in the ether. In this the wireless telephone differs from the wireless telegraph. In the latter electric currents pass through the ether to the destination.

"In the wireless telephone nothing more or less has been done than to send messages precisely as they are sent over telephone-wires without the wires. By a powerful current, the most important factor, the vibrations at the sending-station are greatly magnified. The electric-telephone message that left Arlington was strong enough to run an engine; when it was received it was probably so weak that it could be recorded only by the sensitive receiving-instrument, which magnified the sound-waves precipitated through the ether so that they could make a record at Hawaii. To show that the wireless part of the message was analogous to the wire part, the message I sent to Mare Island was carried to Washington by wire, there thrown out by wireless, and picked up again on a wire at Mare Island before it was heard by Mr. Carty."

The scope of the wireless telephone is apparently limited, and will always be so. Chief Engineer Carty explains that—

"At certain times of the year, particularly in the summer, static conditions will make it uncertain. Static interference is one of the things we know very little about, and is one of the big problems to be solved. We are going after it.

"The number of calls that can be handled simultaneously on the wireless telephone is limited, but for emergency-use on long distances it will be invaluable, and for use in limited areas it should prove a great boon."

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, rivals of the successful company in the attempt to perfect a wireless telephone, share the belief of the engineers of the Bell system that wireless telephony will never displace the present instrument. As their Vice-President, Edward J. Nally, remarks:

"My engineers have gone deeply into the question of replacing wire lines with the wireless, and they have decided that will not be done. In the first place, it is not conceived that the wire system of a city could be replaced by wireless, but the theory has been advanced that the trunk lines could be done away with, and that each city would have a great wireless station connecting with another great wireless station in another city. I do not believe this will be done. In the second place, the wireless telephone will not prove reliable, as the wireless telegraph has not always proved reliable.

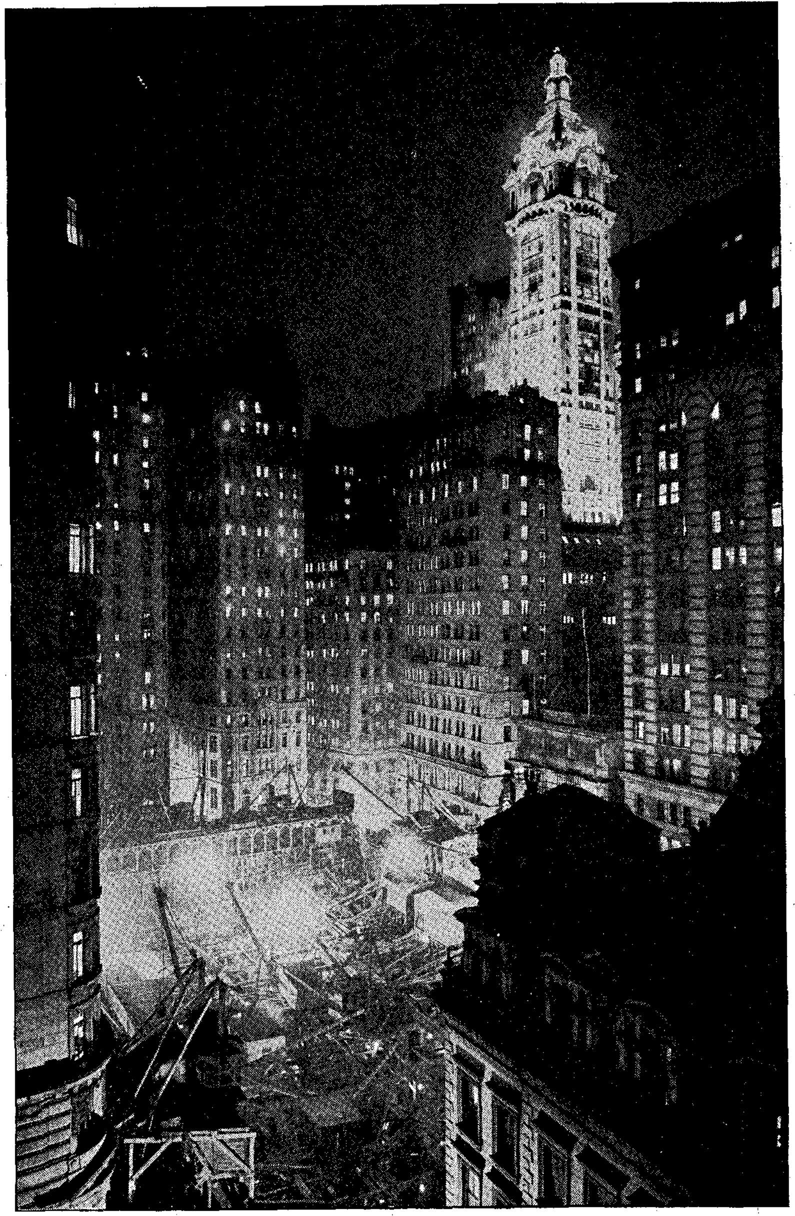
"But the wireless telephone will render service where wires could never reach. Ships can talk to one another, places which could never be reached by wires for physical reasons will be put within range of easy communication. The wireless telephone adds to the wire telephone, but does not take its place."

SCHOOL EPIDEMICS—Not many years ago, says *The Nurse* (Jamestown, N. Y., October), the outbreak of an epidemic was welcomed by the pupils in the public schools as affording the luxury of a vacation. To close the school, quarantine the houses in which the disease was discovered, and let the youngsters play together until other children "came down" and were quarantined, was the usual procedure. But:

"Science now tells us that the most dangerous time for the spreading of some of the infectious diseases is just before the child feels that he is ill; that is, when he begins to feel a little sore throat and has a discharge from the nose. At this time the germs are most numerous and most active. The modern method of handling an epidemic places the burden of responsibility upon the school-nurse or school-physician. There is much less danger of spreading the disease with the children under supervision in the schoolroom than when they are running at will in the streets. By careful examination the school-nurse can recognize the approach of the disease much earlier than can the parents. During epidemics it is wise to keep children away from Sunday-school and moving-picture shows, but in general it is much safer to keep them in day-school under the supervision of physicians or nurse-inspectors."

EVERYTHING BY ELECTRICITY

IS THE ENERGY that is stored up in fuel and in falling water to be applied everywhere through the agency of electricity? And is such application to supersede that of the muscular strength of men and animals? It is certain, at any rate, that the tendency now seems in this direction. We are generating more electricity, day by day, and we are carrying it to greater distances and applying it in a greater variety of ways, at a less cost. As Frederick Todd puts it under the above title in *The World's Work* (New York, October), old King Coal is still king, but he is no longer autocrat of all the industries. Electricity is his powerful rival, attacking his supremacy in the realms of heat, light, and power with growing success. Familiar as electricity is, "few realize the imminence of its approach to universal dominion in the work of the world, from the mightiest tasks of engineering to the humblest chores of home." Mr. Todd goes on:



Courtesy of the New York Edison Company.

WHERE ELECTRICITY REIGNS.

A view of electrically lighted New York, showing electric cranes at work in the construction of a building, with the illuminated Singer Building towering above.

"In a spacious chamber painted dead black, which is part of one of the buildings of the electrical works at Schenectady, N. Y., there is a huge piece of apparatus that is at once typical of the whole electrical industry to-day and a prophecy of what it will be to-morrow. It is the greatest 'step-up transformer' in the world, built as an experiment and capable of changing ordinary current as it is received from the generating-plant into an intensely concentrated outflow that has the awful potentiality of 750,000 volts. Along properly constructed transmission-lines, this enormous transformer could deliver its power a thousand miles away.

"The significance of this experiment is this: that with transmission-lines less than a thousand miles long, current can be run from the known sources of cheap power to reach every part of the United States.

"Take the map of the United States and see how the network of great distribution-systems is already growing over it. In the South, five States—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee—have a thick overgrowth of high-power transmission-lines, the cables of eight systems with physical interconnection, so that energy from a score of hydroelectric plants, helped out by some steam-turbine stations, flows through the combined system to the section that needs the energy most. The Southern Power Company, with 1,300 miles of transmission-lines, is already furnishing the drive for 150 cotton-mills. At the western end of this Southern interconnected zone two new developments now approaching completion will soon be joined, it is said, and then the copper of a great arterial system will be continuous from the Atlantic to the Mississippi.

"There is a similar situation on the Pacific Slope. Four important companies with long transmission-lines are in physical touch and another company has 1,260 miles of big cable. Drawn in over the surface of the States of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Nevada, is a thinner crisscross of high-power lines that do not come into touch but are growing toward each other like the ice crystals on freezing water.

"A great, intricate, and fine-spun spider-web encircles Chicago, and there is much disconnected network over the whole State of Illinois, over eastern Iowa and eastern Missouri, and over western Indiana. Pennsylvania and the eastern edge of Ohio are largely crisscrossed. There is a fan-shaped growth about New York City, a fairly heavy shading with Boston as a center, and smaller netting around other New England cities. New Jersey is almost completely covered by big and little wires fed from half a dozen power-houses. From western New York a network fed by trunk-lines leading out of Niagara Falls, and by smaller hydroelectric stations in the foothills of the Adirondacks, extends clear along the Mohawk River to the Hudson.

"In the South and far West and in upper New York and the vicinage of the great Keokuk Dam on the Mississippi River, the supply pouring along the arteries is mainly from water-power plants. Elsewhere it comes from steam-turbine stations. Other States are well covered by more or less extensive local systems that in many cases cover considerable rural districts and sell electricity at cheap enough rates to attract much industrial and agricultural consumption. There is the fine wire nearly everywhere. Construction of the arterial transmission-lines would weld it all together into zones.

"Fifteen hydroelectric developments, including several that are groups of small stations, are described in the latest annual report of the Committee on Progress of the National Electric Light Association as having been just completed, in course of construction, or definitely planned. They are going forward with the expectation of an ultimate generation of 2,390,500 horse-power whenever they reach their full capacity.

"The ultimate development of cheap power comprehends more than the harnessing of waterfalls. There are other sources of extremely low-cost energy, much of which is going to waste now, but that will be used very soon. Experts say that the coking industry in Pennsylvania produces and now throws away gas enough to generate between 50 million and 100 million horse-power of electricity. Mountains of culm and coal-dirt at the mines can be utilized in especially designed power-houses. The best coal may be turned into current economically right at the mine also. A coking company, an electric-development company, and a leading railroad company have been in a three-cornered negotiation over the possibility of turning gas into power and using it in part for hauling trains. An important public-utility corporation in Pennsylvania has already built and put into commission a large power-house among the mines of an affiliated company and is generating electricity from culm that was regarded as worse than worthless a few years ago."

Economical generation, however, is quite as important as cheap sources of power. There is great waste from the enforced idleness of vast plants, which are now working, on an average, only eight hours a day—just one-third of the time. To mend this, it is proposed to foster "day and night use" of the current. As an instance of what this means we are told of what has been done in Lake County, Ill. Says Mr. Todd:

> "There had been ten towns with electricity at night only and twelve with no service at all. After the combination of the local concerns into the larger system, there were twenty towns having service day and night and sixty-eight farms along the transmission lines using current for light and power; the cost of producing the current had been cut in two.
>
> "The same kind of thing is going on everywhere over the United States. There is much consolidation of small systems into larger ones. Local companies are extending their service into surrounding suburbs and country. All are catering to new kinds of business. The latest census report showed that the horse-power of all electric motors in the country had increased tenfold in a decade. It is now increasing much more rapidly. . . . . . .
>
> "Experts estimate that 95 per cent. of new power-installations of every kind in manufacturing is now electric. There is a large use of current in coal-mining. It is beginning to show in the steel industry. There has come to be a big employment of electricity in agriculture, to the extent that electric and farm-tool-machinery makers are cooperating in the designing and making of electrified farm-machinery. On the Pacific Slope and in the Northwest, 'electric irrigation,' the pumping of water from wells and subterranean streams, is rivaling irrigation with water diverted from streams. The farmers get the power very cheaply for use at night, exclusively. But all over the country, motors are appearing for general purposes on farms, and electric companies are reaching out for the farmers' custom.
>
> "Electricity for cooking, and even for housewarming, is coming in. Many companies sell current at special rates for cooking-ranges. In the Northwest, the sale of current for heating whole houses is assuming respectable proportions. There are especial economies in the general use of electricity in hotels and restaurants for cooking and heating that form the basis of a campaign for that business.
>
> "Ice-making as a by-product, for putting the machinery to use at night, is common in the South, and is being tried by companies everywhere, altho the sale of power to existing plants is preferred. Nearly every new hydroelectric company's charter has in it a provision authorizing it to engage in electrochemical manufacture, the utilization of atmospheric nitrogen in making nitrogen-compounds being specifically mentioned in many."

But the biggest job that electricity has before it is the capture of the country's transportation. Steam-locomotives now develop 50 million horse-power, nearly half of that used in the country. How will electrification come? It has started already, Mr. Todd tells us, with 1,750 miles of main-line track already equipped, 900 miles definitely decided on or under way, and 1,000 miles seriously contemplated. There is every reason to believe, he thinks, that railroads will change over to electricity rapidly from now on. He says:

> "Experts vary in their estimates of the steam-railroad mileage that, through density of traffic and demand for increased capacity, could well use electricity now. Some say 25,000 miles, others go as high as 100,000 out of the 250,000 total mileage of the country. The chief hindrance to electrification now is the capital expenditure required. But as one road electrifies, another will have to follow, just as the building of monumental terminal structures has had a vogue quite regardless of economical considerations. . . . . . .
>
> "Electrical engineers look forward to the big wave of electrification as coming in unison with a big development of the system of distribution of cheap power in extensive zones. All the railroads crossing a circle two hundred miles in diameter would together give a market for energy measured in millions of horse-power, in almost continuous demand, because transportation on the standard roads moves with great steadiness. And so it would pay to stretch the great transmission-lines for hundreds of miles from the sources of cheap power."

GLASS-FAMINE IN BRITAIN

AMONG THE BY-PRODUCTS of the present European "unpleasantness" is the shortage of glass in Great Britain, already alluded to briefly in these columns. For many years, in common with other countries, she has largely depended upon Germany and Austria for several varieties of glass used in optical apparatus. Thus the Jena glass—a product with a high "antidispersion" coefficient—was, before the war, imported from Germany. In England it is difficult to obtain the pure barium compounds necessary for its manufacture. Jena glass was discovered after years of costly experiments, and the Government subsidized the firm engaged in the work when its financial resources were exhausted. Says a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London):

> "The amount of this glass required in the optical trade of the world being comparatively limited, it is not commercially possible for an English firm to undertake its manufacture unless it receive adequate guaranties, for any attempt to compete with Jena would be successfully met by price-cutting. The absence of the necessary technical education, the want of protection, and, it is said, the vexatious interference of trade-union officials, have made it impossible for British firms to compete with Germany, and the manufacture of high-class glass has been driven out of this country. The same circumstances killed the home-production of chemical-glass apparatus, which, before the war, was imported from Bohemia."

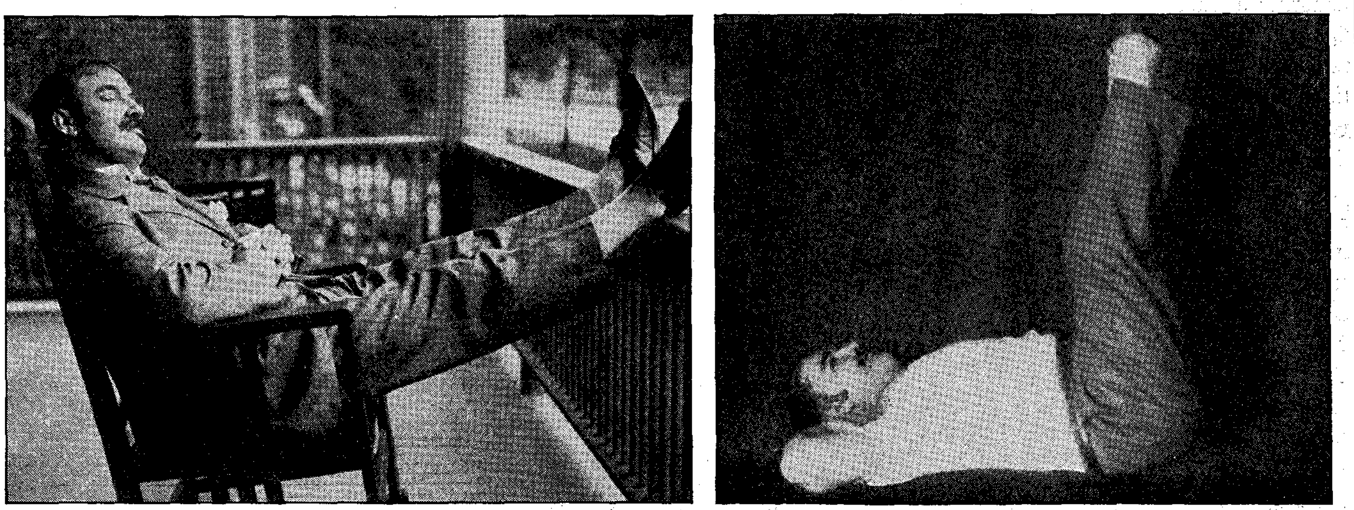
Soon after the outbreak of hostilities the British Science Gild appointed committees to investigate these questions. The reports show that the supply of optical glass for most purposes is sufficient, Chance Bros., of Birmingham, having quadrupled their plant. With regard to the special grades of glass used in photographic and microscopic lenses, the outlook is not so promising. To quote further:

> "The variety of English glasses offered is insufficient for the most recently designed optical systems. Thus, while the leading English firm listed only thirty types of glass, the chief German firm offered and actually stocked seventy types. The Gild pointed out the lack of facilities for research upon the manufacture of optical glass, and suggested as immediately necessary an investigation to discover a refractory lining for the melting 'pot' which would resist at fusion temperatures the action of the materials used in the glass-mixtures, and would leave the contents of the pot uncontaminated at the end of the operation. The Gild regards the provision of adequate facilities for education in technical optics as a national want, and states that at present they are quite inadequate. The second committee—that which investigated the provision of glass-apparatus for educational purposes—reported that the efforts made since the outbreak of hostilities have been attended with satisfactory results as regards the quality of the products. But, in the absence of any promise of protection after peace has been signed, British manufacturers are disinclined to expend the capital necessary to establish a new industry, insomuch as there is every likelihood that they will be undersold by dumped goods in the British market when normal trade-conditions are reestablished. The Gild has been informed that this fear has acted as a strong deterrent to British glass-manufacturers contemplating the production of scientific glass-apparatus. The Gild has written to 860 educational authorities, and about 70 per cent. have promised, as far as possible, to buy only British-made glass-apparatus during the war and for a period of three years after its conclusion."

A WORD TO THE FAT

ONE OF THE RECENT CONQUESTS of modern medicine is the application of remedial measures for obesity. "The time is approaching," says Dr. William Brady in *The Illustrated World* (Chicago, October), "when no one will grow fat unless he is looking for an easy job with a side-show." People are too stout mainly for two reasons, Dr. Brady tells us. The first is that they eat too much and exercise too little. The second, which is more important, is that there is some defect in their oxidation apparatus—some failure of certain of the ductless glands. Thus, in young persons obesity is often attributable to deficient secretion in the pituitary gland, at the base of the brain. Such persons have an abnormally powerful "sweet-tooth"; but reducing the consumption of sweets will not cure the obesity. For normal individuals, Dr. Brady says, sugar is a good, digestible food, and a natural fondness for it, as in healthy children, does not cause obesity or indigestion. He goes on:

"The most common type of obesity is merely a matter of excessive intake of fuel coupled with plain laziness. Let us hasten to add that laziness means, in this indictment, lack of real exercise; as a rule, the unfortunate doesn't know how to play. . . . . . .



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CAUSE AND CURE OF FATNESS.

A heavy meal he doesn't need, and a nap that keeps him from exercising and working off the extra energy he has absorbed, are significant steps in the progress toward obesity, but as long as he is willing to exercise he may hope to retain some semblance of a normal figure.

"As long as a fat man (or woman) is still ready to play, even if he feels that he is making a monkey of himself, there is hope. When he reaches the point where he hesitates to get down and roll, to turn somersaults, or at least try valiantly to act the part of undignity, he is a fat man for keeps, diet or no diet.

"Some obese individuals are anemic, short of blood, while others are plethoric, damned with too much blood. Anemic obesity develops, frequently, during periods of enforced rest, as after operations, typhoid fever, fractures, or other confining disability. Victims of incipient tuberculosis sometimes develop anemic obesity from rest and forced feeding carried to extremes.

"In plethoric obesity the subject is generally over thirty years of age, and, for a time, rather proud of his hearty good health. Somehow we plutocratic Americans imagine a small 'bay window' and a couple of chins go very well with the florid cheeks of plethoric obesity, the minute, dilated blood-vessels of the face that should serve as a warning-signal of approaching arteriosclerosis [arterial hardening]. . . . . . .

"Life-insurance companies, unromantic corporations as they are, rather smile upon 10 to 20 per cent. overweight in young persons, but coldly do they receive an applicant over thirty who boasts of more tissue than he ought to be carrying around.

"Muscular exercise is the natural draft for the oxidation process, the physiological accelerator of the vital fire which must be kept burning freely in order to prevent or remove piled-up fuel. For the average individual four miles a day—rain, shine, roast, or shiver—should be the rule. If there is any heart-trouble the walks must be carefully graduated by the medical attendant, according to the heart's efficiency. Room-gymnastics are more particularly adapted to the reduction of excessive fat-deposits about the hips, back, and abdomen.

"Another very efficacious measure is fasting. After all, a three- or four-day fast is no great strain upon the fat man, for he is literally stuffed with good nourishment which will tide him over safely. The main thing is to get away from that fool notion that it is dangerous to skip a meal or several meals now and then. The human stomach, like most other useful pieces of machinery, is none the worse for a rest once in a while; in fact, the whole metabolism gets a better grip on duty after a brief fast. Of course this is a matter for medical supervision, too.

"Since cold water increases the secretion of gastric juice when taken at meal-time, the obese with an abnormal appetite should deny himself this boon of the dyspeptic; a small drink of hot water half an hour before the meal is preferable, if fluid must be taken. Anemic obesity is certainly made worse by much water-drinking; plethoric obesity may be improved by water-drinking."

One good scheme of reducing weight, Dr. Brady informs his readers, is to eat but one kind of food at a meal, altho this is not advisable, he says, for anemics, nor for any one in poor health. By taking a little fat food it is easier to get along with a minimum of starches and sugars. Dr. Brady recommends crisp bacon as one of the most digestible, satisfying forms of fat to eat. Fresh green vegetables which grow above ground, excepting beans, peas, and lentils, are necessary in the diet, and bread, too, with very little butter. Lean meat may be taken once or twice a day when other items are limited, especially by the anemic obese. The doctor then sounds a warning:

"There are many cases of obesity in which brilliant results are obtained by administering thyroid extract. These cases differ from other kinds of excess weight as honey does from molasses; yet the United States Public Health authorities found it necessary recently to issue a warning to the public against the many alleged antifat nostrums sold to the public by mail-order concerns, because of the thyroid extract present in the 'perfectly harmless' formulas. Administered by a physician in appropriate cases, thyroid extract may prove wonderfully beneficial, but he who monkeys with such a potent poison on his own responsibility courts worse evils than he dreams of.

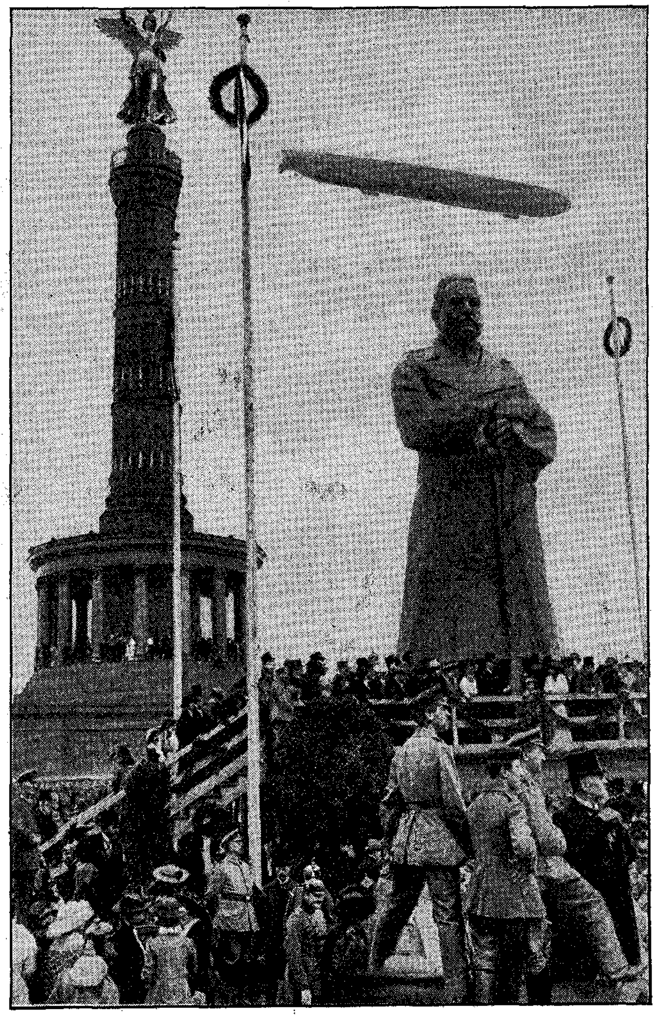
"Alcohol is bad medicine for the obese subject, because it depresses the physiological activity of the ductless glands, and because it is itself to a certain extent oxidized, instead of the stored-up tissue, thus tending to preserve the fat already present.

"Massage and various baths are sometimes of value in the treatment of patients who are obese, not to reduce weight, but to meet other requirements of the individual's altered metabolism. Any method or system of treatment for obesity which does not at the same time improve or at least preserve the general health is bad and should be avoided."

LETTERS - AND - ART

HINDENBURG IN WOOD AND IRON

A BERLIN DISPATCH declares that General von Hindenburg's sixty-eighth birthday, on October 2, was celebrated in that city by a novel ceremony. There has just been erected opposite the entrance to the Reichstag a huge wooden statue of the successful general into which his admirers are to drive nails. The fund from the purchase of nails in gold, silver, and iron is to go toward rehabilitating East Prussia. On his birthday 1,000 children drove nails into the "Iron Hindenburg." We have already called attention to the fact that Vienna has made use of a similar statue and ceremony. The expedient of thus honoring a successful public figure does not impress with seriousness non-Teutonic nations, and both in script and pencil they have registered their impression. The Dutch, as our cartoon shows, sees Hindenburg as a *Gulliver* swarmed over by a lot of pigmy people. Mr. G. K. Chesterton, in *The Illustrated London News* and the New York *American*, thinks that "Marshal von Hindenburg is being badly treated":



BERLIN CELEBRATING HINDENBURG

By a colossal statue in wood erected in the Königsplatz. Nails to be driven into it will be sold to raise a fund for the benefit of East Prussia.

"He is a very able commander; and tho he has failed in his important purpose of enveloping the Russian armies, he broke the first Russian advance in the great victory of Tannenburg, and his second siege of Warsaw has been successful, so far as the town is concerned. I really do not see why he should have nails knocked *into him*. But it seems that the inhabitants of Berlin are positively paying money for the pleasure of hammering little spikes into his waistcoat or the nape of his neck. He stands opposite the Reichstag buildings in one of the principal open places of Berlin. His face is said to be serious; as well it may be under such an experience. His eyes have 'a far-away look,' expressive of a wish to be in some quiet place at the front, with nothing but bullets to make holes in him. He is made of wood. He weighs twenty tons. There is room on him for one million six hundred thousand nails, excluding his serious face; for the most eager of the idolaters are apparently warned to keep off his face. Yet the moral pathos of the serious and far-away look would surely be accentuated by a nail standing out horizontally from the exact tip of the nose. Especially if it were what we call a French nail. I do not altogether understand the calculations about his size; for the report says the head is four feet long and one of the boots big enough to hide ten men. Surely this distinguished soldier has not got a foot five times as big as his head. They may be wading-boots almost up to his waist, in compliment to his really dexterous use of the lakes and pools of East Prussia. But even then the ten men would have to stand on one another's heads. My first impression, as I have suggested, was that they were pitching into Hindenburg. I thought they stuck nails in the wooden image as the witches stuck pins in a waxen image. But I gather, with slow but growing wonder, that it is meant as a compliment; and I can not think it a happy compliment to make the poor man's head out of wood, and to make it so very small in comparison with his unfortunate feet."

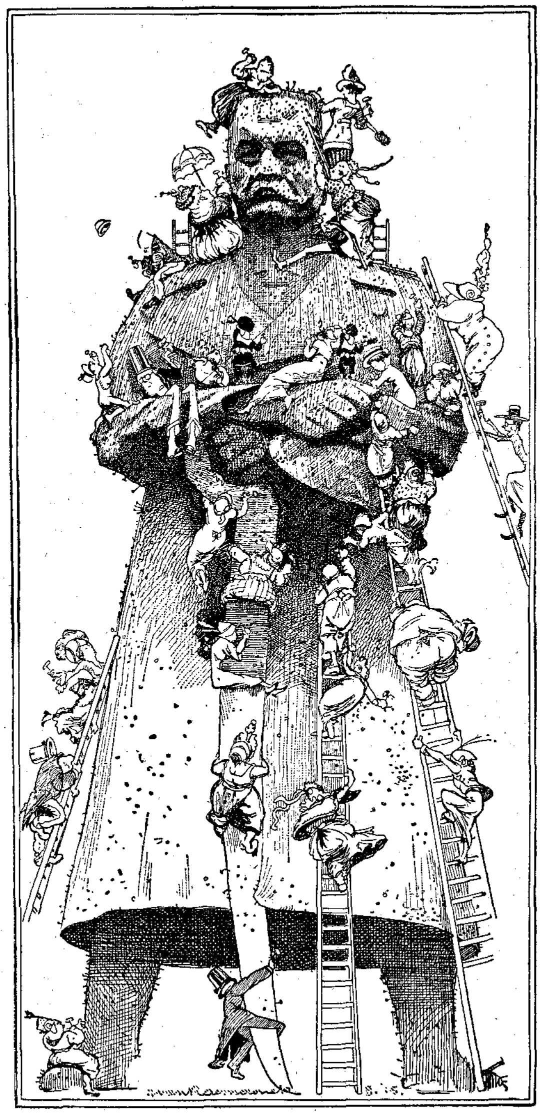
Mr. Chesterton used to level his clever shafts in peace-times at various classes of his own countrymen. Now he lets the Germans have them. He seizes this incident, for example, as a chance to explain what is meant when the Prussian is called a "barbarian":

"I make it for the benefit of those who can not understand how people with so many motor-cars and chemical smells can truly be called barbarians. They are barbarians in this vital sense, that the ultimate outcome of all their efforts in motoring or chemistry is an inadequate and inhuman outcome. It is not worthy even of the miserable men who make it; just as even a Sandwich-Islander is generally better-looking than the fetish he chips out of a stone or tree. The fruit of their labors is an unripe and a sour fruit. Even when their fighting has a sort of unconscious dignity, their victory is always undignified. Of this truth we have an excellent allegory in the wooden Hindenburg and the real Hindenburg. The real Hindenburg who has failed is a much more respectable figure than the imaginary Hindenburg who has triumphed. Granted that their hero is admirable, it is exactly in the admiration that they fail. The colossal human crescent with horns sweeping from Servia to the Baltic has really something that impresses the imagination, like Islam and Napoleon and the great movements that have made history. And then they heave up a lumbering wooden doll drest in tin tacks. . . . . . .

"The victory of Germany is the victory of the second rate. The misunderstanding with Germany arises from the fact that Germans think it is the first rate. Thoughtless people think the Kaiser is a subtle blasphemer, sneering at his own professions of peace. Brainless people think he is a pious fanatic holding himself as an instrument of Heaven. He is not deep enough to be either of these; he is a second-rate politician. . . . The deep and real irritation which people so different as the French, the Poles, and the Servians feel against the Germans is largely an irritation against this underbred cleverness. It is the anger of people who have had tragedies against a people that has never had anything but melodramas. The Germans will only be adding to their numberless mistakes if they treat this as an artificial feeling and a mere fruit of this war."

PEACE MEMORIAL OF THE GERMAN PROFESSORS

EX-MAYOR McCLELLAN recently reported in the New York *Times Magazine*, following his return from Europe, that the party in Germany favoring "annexation," in the event of Germany's winning the war, is quite in the minority. It consists, he says, of "what we would call the 'interests,' who, having vast capital at their disposal, are able to make a showing which seems to be disproportionate to their actual strength." They are led by what is called "the 'Krupp crowd' and the chief agrarians, and include practically all the leading industrials and landowners in the Empire." Over against these are the "antiannexationists," which "include most of the Army, the non-industrial middle class, the vast mass of the people, and, if rumor be correct, the Chancellor, and—the Kaiser." Just where in this classification one would expect to find the college professors would be hard to determine had they themselves recently issued a memorial on the subject of Germany's peace terms. We touched on this subject in our issue of September 11, quoting from the *Berner Tagwacht;* but since then the Bern correspondent of the London *Morning Post* has furnished English readers with the full text of this famous memorial. In that we see Germany taking a high stand as Europe's liberator from the English yoke. Thus:



A DUTCH VIEW OF THE WOODEN STATUE.

Showing a modern *Gulliver* assailed by nail-drivers.

—Van Raemdonck in *De Amsterdammer.*

"Our best ally against England's influence in the world is the liberty which we shall bring to all by fighting for our own liberation from the yoke England has imposed. We must not, like the English, dominate the world in our own interests; but to attain our own greatest objects, we must be the protagonists and leaders of Europe, respecting and guaranteeing the free development of nations."

The greatest realization of this freedom Germany expects to find on the seas, and the memorial sheds much light on this point, which, tho frequently reiterated, is yet often left in obscurity. We read:

"We need the freedom of the seas, and it is for this, which will benefit all, that we are wrestling with England. The first condition of extorting this is to have a strong position opposite England on the Channel coast. As already explained, we must keep tight hold of Belgium, and, besides, we must, if possible, acquire part of the coast of northern France along the Channel. Furthermore, we must destroy the chain of England's naval bases encircling the globe or weaken them by acquiring a corresponding number of German bases. Egypt, however, which connects British Africa and British Asia, and, with Australia on the far side, makes the Indian Ocean an English sea—Egypt, which affords communication between the mother country and all her Eastern colonies, is, in Bismarck's phrase, the neck of the British Empire, a clamp with which England compels East and West to obey her caprice. There England may be hit in her vital part, and if this should succeed, then it will be possible to wrest the main trade-route of the Suez Canal from the control of a single Power, and as far as possible preserve to Turkey her ancient rights.

"England's might, however, is also largely based on her too-powerful influence with Governments and on the press of the whole world. In order to help Germany to counteract this, the abolition of the English monopoly of cable-news service is wofully needed."

From Russia Germany expects a large cession of territory, and this she will take in lieu of indemnity, realizing that to obtain "an indemnity in cash or securities from Russia may be expected to be as impossible after this war as it was after the Russo-Japanese War." She wants this territory unencumbered by a recalcitrant population, for "a peace with Russia which did not insure a diminution of Russian preponderance, together with the territorial acquisition necessary to Germany, would be tantamount to missing a great opportunity of contributing to the political, economic, and social healing of Germany, and would burden the future with the final decision regarding Russia." This proposition is mollified by the observation that "the Russian population is not so rooted to the soil as the people of Western and Central Europe . . . Russia has repeatedly, even after war, transferred large masses of her population to far-distant districts." Here is the situation:

"On our Eastern frontier the population of the Russian Empire is increasing at a tremendous pace, by about two and one-half to three millions a year. In one generation it will have reached 250 millions. Germany can not hold her own against this overwhelming mass of mankind, unquestionably the greatest danger for her future and that of Europe, except, on the one hand, by the erection of a strong boundary-wall against the imperceptible advance of Russification, especially in time of peace, as if it were a menace from a powerful military force, and, on the other hand, by insuring by every means the continued healthy increase of her own national strength. A boundary-wall and a guaranty for the increase of our own population, however, are afforded by land which Russia must cede. It must be land suitable for agricultural settlement, land which will give us vigorous peasants, a perpetual source of renewed health to a nation and a country; land which can receive some of our increased population, and offer Germans who have returned from enemy countries and wish to turn their backs upon them a new home in the old one; land which will avoid a fall in the birth-rate, check emigration, and alleviate the scarcity of dwelling-accommodation, and land the new settlement and Germanization of which will procure the working classes fresh opportunities for development. Such land for our physical, moral, and intellectual well-being is first and foremost to be found to the east."

Territory will not satisfy as an adequate indemnity from nations lying west:

"As regards the war-indemnity, we, of course, desire one sufficient to replace the losses caused by the war to the State; to provide for the rehabilitation of East Prussia and Alsace; to form a pension fund for disabled soldiers, widows, and orphans; to compensate private persons for wrongful losses; thoroughly to make good all losses to our Army and Navy, and to increase both.

"We are, however, aware that this question, apart from our military successes, depends on the financial capabilities of our enemies. Were we to be in a position to impose a war-indemnity on England—always so careful not to shed her own blood—no sum of money could be high enough. It is chiefly by means of her money that England has incited the world against us. The purse is the sensitive point in this nation of shopkeepers, and it is above all on the purse which, if we are strong enough to do so, we must hit her mercilessly. Probably, however, it will be primarily France, if not she alone, which will come into consideration in the matter of a financial war-indemnity. We ought not, however, to hesitate, owing to a counterfeit clemency, at laying the heaviest possible burden on her. In order to lighten the burden imposed on her, let her apply to her ally on the other side of the Channel. Should the latter decline to fulfil her financial obligations as an allied nation, the political situation which would result therefrom is one which would give us cause for satisfaction.

"Above all, however, we take up our stand on the ground that even more important than measures relating to the past and calculated to compensate for damage inflicted, are the peace conditions, opening up, as they do, new avenues of vigorous national development in the future. To precisely the extent to which a financial war-indemnity is unobtainable do all the claims just enumerated as to the acquisition of land, sources of commercial production, and colonies become politically and morally justified. If the present colossal struggle ends successfully we must not come out of it in any way the losers. Otherwise, despite all victories, we shall appear to posterity as defeated. We refrain from pronouncing upon the momentous question of methods of payment, altho we would point out how valuable it would be to have a considerable portion of the war-indemnity paid in securities the possession of which is calculated to strengthen our economic position in countries politically friendly to us, and thus free them from the overweening influence of England and France. . . . . . .

"We admit that we have learned something owing to England having cut Germany off and obliged her during the war to transform her organization into that of a self-contained State, commercially speaking. It has taught us to recognize, for instance, that we must, above all, live as independently as possible from the political, military, and commercial standpoints, especially, as already explained in the preceding part of this memorandum, on our native European soil, enlarged and better safeguarded. Likewise we must create as extensive as possible a Continental commercial sphere (*Wirtschaftsgebiet*) adjoining our frontier, thus avoiding the maritime route. This would make us as far as possible independent of England's pleasure, and independent in general of an Empire which is increasingly self-sufficing and inclined to exclude others."

As an afterthought, "the undersigned, especially the men of science, art, and religion among them," foresee that they "might be reproached with having advanced none but political, commercial, and a certain number of social claims, forgetting the purely intellectual tasks which await Germany in the future." The answer to this is threefold:

"Our military aims and peace conditions have nothing to do with our anxiety for the German spirit (*Geist*). If, however, we must allude to this spirit, which, in any case, is more to us than all other national treasures, the national possession of all others, the reason why we exist, and why our people assert themselves and force their way in the world, and the cause of our superiority to other nations, we would particularly insist that, first of all, Germany must be able to live in political and commercial security before she is free to pursue her intellectual vocation. Consequently we would say to any one who wants the German spirit without a policy of force, or the so-called policy of *Kultur* alone: No German spirit for us which is in danger of being disintegrated and of disintegrating, a national spirit without root, which must seek to implant itself in all countries (in any case in vain), adapting itself to all conditions, and neither preserving its own identity nor that of other nations, having no sound national existence of its own. The increase of national territory which we demand will not harm German genius if it takes place under the guaranties exacted by us; on the contrary, by greater calls being made on it, it will become strengthened. We are aware that the aims we have set before us can be attained only by means of a resolute spirit of self-sacrifice and the utmost display of tact (*kraftvollster Verhandlungskunst*); but we would recall the saying of Bismarck:

"'If it be ever true that faith literally removes mountains, then it is so in the domain of politics. Courage and victory do not follow one upon the other, but are one and the same.'"

TAKING KIPLING TO TASK

MR. KIPLING'S LETTERS from the front as well as his recruiting speech at Southport, quoted in these pages on July 24, have not met with unqualified favor in the press of this country. Perhaps Mr. Marion Reedy's patriotism is to be reckoned as a factor in his estimate of the man who is said to have revolutionized the English newspaper style. But at all events, Mr. Kipling as a latter-day reporter is "outdone by Will Irwin, Irvin Cobb, Frederick Palmer, Sam Blythe, Arthur Ruhl, Richard Harding Davis, or some half-dozen other American correspondents," Mr. Reedy avers in his own *Mirror* (St. Louis). Then, too, he thinks that "Kipling's work, good as it is in some respects, is spoiled by his utterly undignified affectation of hatred and contempt of the Germans." Mr. Reedy proposes a rather severe test for the vitriolic Britisher:

"How the dropping of that German aviator's wreath in honor of the Frenchman Pegoud, whom he killed, makes Kipling's writing small and mean, and the honors paid by Germans to a French captain's funeral are of like effect. Kipling has gone madder than the German professors who have cried to drink hot blood. His story, 'Mary Postgate,' shows an Englishwoman gloating over a fallen, broken German air-man while he dies in long-drawn-out agony. That is not art, no matter how well it may be done. Kipling is making a cheap specialty of hate. That isn't the Kipling of 'Gunga Din' and 'Fuzzy Wuzzy' and the 'Ballad of East and West,' even if it is the Kipling who had like hatred for Parnell and later for Lloyd-George and Asquith, of both of whom he wrote and spoke like the veriest gutter-journalist. Latterly he has divided mankind into human beings and Germans. His currently appearing letters are in that vein.

"It is enough to make one's heart ache to contemplate a man of mind and heart so fallen from nobility of spirit. This and the frenzies of some of the professors in Germany are among the worst things of the war. They are as bad as the abolition of civil rights, the dragooning of labor, the gagging of the press, the utter abandonment of the democratic program in Great Britain. Kipling is as vicious-comic as Lissauer in his 'Song of Hate,' which, we are glad to see, is condemned and repudiated by the sane people of Germany. Kipling, the virile, shrieking like a hysterical suffragette on her way to the calaboose! The creator of *Mulvaney*, *Ortheris*, and *Learoyd* is dead. There only lives the fellow who so loved England that he favored Orange rebellion in Ireland and mutiny in the English Army ten days before this war broke out, and now thinks it patriotism to refer to the Germans as *Boches*—whatever that may mean, for I've seen no satisfactory translation of the word as yet.

"One may hate the idea of the German State as its own God and morality, or the philosophy which justifies the violation of Belgian neutrality, or the ruthless system of war that murders neutrals at sea, or the obtuseness that can not see American neutrality as being strictly fair and according to the rules of war, but one who is sane does not, and can not, hate the German people. You don't find the English and French soldiers doing the Kipling stunt as to the German soldiers. You find that sort of thing among 'literary fellers' trying to write down to their readers and succeeding only in writing below them. I want 'to see the Kaiser licked good and hard and proper,' but that doesn't blind me to the fact that the individual German's attitude to the war is as idealistic as that of the Englishman or Frenchman in the trenches. The trouble with Kipling is that he is somewhat of a Kaiser himself. But the Kaiser can 'keep his shirt on' in a crisis."

Another voice is raised farther West, pointing out that Mr. Kipling "is not always fair in his statements." "A view of a German front from a British standpoint," says the Los Angeles *Times*, "is no more 'a view of the devil and all his works' than a view of an Allied front would be from a German standpoint":

"Both are equally works of the devil, in that both exist in order to kill men for no sufficient cause.

"The destruction of Allies by the Germans maybe is 'not war, but the eating up of a people'—so is the destruction of Germans and Austrians by the Allies.

"Both sides have 'all civilization against them,' but neither side can justly be classed as 'all barbarians,' as Mr. Kipling classes them. They are brave, earnest men on both sides, going forth to fight and, if need be, to die for a cause which they believe to be just.

"There may be a 'taint of underfed, unclean men, and gun-horses' in an abandoned German camp. Maybe similar smells might be encountered in an abandoned British or French or Russian or Italian camp.

"Mr. Kipling says that England had begun to doubt the existence of evil, and the *Boche* is saving his belief. May not the *Boche* say the same thing of the Englishman?

"That the Germans by bombardment 'mutilated' the cathedral at Reims may be conceded, but there is no proof of Mr. Kipling's statement that they subsequently 'defiled' it.

"It does not appear, except from Mr. Kipling's fervid and prejudiced rhetoric, that the Teuton any more than the Englishman will be 'cut off from fellowship with mankind,' nor that the Germans are 'heathens who have made of the cathedrals they have destroyed altars on which to commemorate their own death throughout the world.' Thus far Germany is no nearer death as a nation than is Great Britain or France, and not anywhere so near death as is Russia.

"The Germans and Austro-Hungarians have not hesitated any more than have the Allies to fight their enemy with all the means and appliances known to civilized, and sometimes to uncivilized, warfare, but they are not therefore 'wild beasts,' and Mr. Kipling exceeds the limits of fair comment when he says that 'England is dealing with wild beasts who have scientifically and philosophically removed themselves inconceivably outside of civilization.'

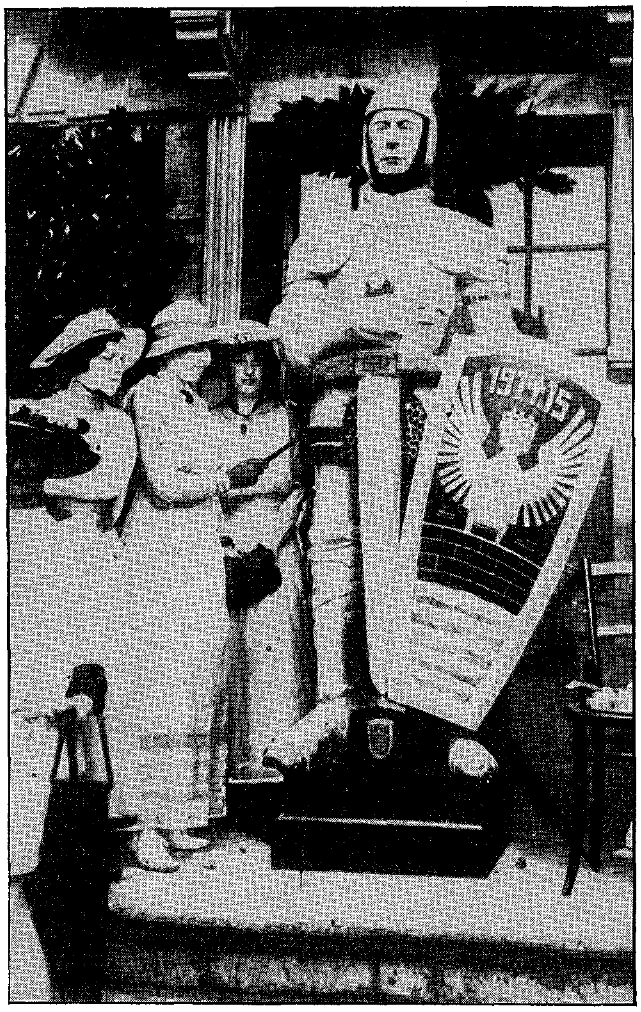
"The Crown Prince at the Argonne is described by Mr. Kipling as 'busily getting rid of a few thousands of his father's faithful subjects in order to secure to himself the reversion of his father's throne,' and other German generals as men who have 'sold their souls to the devil for half nothing,' as 'incompetents moving all hell to avoid dismissal and hold their jobs.' Can it be said that some of the British officers have not also bargained their souls to the devil in order to keep their jobs?—or are they all pure patriots fighting, or rather directing others to fight, for pure love of God?

"Mr. Kipling speaks of the 'all-embracing vileness of the *Boche*.' He designates the Germans as a race who 'have brought anonymous letter-writing to its highest pitch in their own dirty court-affairs,' as if anonymous letters were never written in England!

"He compared the alleged German efforts to obtain Denmark, Austria, and France in 1870 to that of Mr. Smith, of England, who married three wives, drowned them in bath-tubs, and inherited the money.

"The vilest and most unbelievable accusation that Mr. Kipling makes against the German soldiers is that 'at the word of command they drowned women and children and raped women in the streets' and 'defiled the property and persons of their captives.'

"These statements do him no credit and the English cause no good, for he has indulged in extremes of statement and in degraded comparisons that are not only unwarranted, but will not carry conviction. At a later day, when the madness of the hour and undue hatred of England's foes have passed from his brain, will he not feel that he debauched his splendid intellect in stooping to misrepresent England's enemies?"



NAILING THE STATUE OF THE *EMDEN'S* CAPTAIN,

Set up in the city of Emden. Captain von Müller, like Hindenburg, will slowly be turned to iron under hammer-strokes of devotees.

OUR UNESTHETIC ARTISTS

ONE OF OUR LEADING PAINTERS, Mr. Carroll Beckwith, deplores the lack, in the graduates from our best art schools, of "those higher moral and intellectual qualities the development of which should have been as carefully matured as the technical facility of the hand and the eye." The art schools, he declares in a letter to the New York *Times*, are to blame for this shortcoming, for—

"Authoritative guidance is unquestionably lacking in all of our art schools. The dignity of the Royal Academy and the high respect in which the Directors of the École Nationale des Beaux-Arts are held has a restraining influence upon the student, which saves him from being led astray into the hopeless paths of so-called 'Modernism' or 'Art Nouveau' that have shipwrecked so many men of talent. In view of the pernicious and monstrous developments, or rather perversions, which the misguided schools of painting and sculpture have undergone in recent years, it would seem to me right at this moment that our serious art schools, such as those of our Academy of Design and Art Students' League, should establish courses of esthetics which the students in all the departments should be required to attend—in other words, classes where good and bad taste should be demonstrated, where beauty and grace should be defined, in contradistinction to the ugly. In past years art students were required to study the antique. Insensibly they absorbed from the contemplation of the Greek a sense of proportion that was beautiful, of refinement, of grace, which became a part of their artistic equipment, and unconsciously their works were always tinctured by the great art of the past.

"I am aware that this recommendation will not meet with the welcome of the present-day art student. He wishes his freedom from the 'academic,' 'to paint the thing as he sees it'; and as he realizes that to *épater* the public is one of the short roads to prominence, he selects an instructor who does not require much drawing and teaches that to be strong is to be brutal. In this regard, will you permit me to translate from a discourse of M. Bonnat [Director of the École Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts de France], which appeared in a recent number of *La Renaissance?* 'From the art of antiquity to the art of our own time in traversing all the great periods of the Gothic, the Primitives, both French and Flemish, through the wonders of the Italian Renaissance . . . it is only by the study of form and the purity of drawing that humanity has been enriched by countless *chefs-d'œuvre*. It has been necessary to descend to our own time to see these principles denied. And by whom? By the Cubists and the Futurists!'

"I can not disassociate in my own mind the monstrous aberration of Germany in the present war with this awful development in my own profession. Some two years ago, in a picture-dealer's shop in Paris, Vollard by name, I was horrified to find the entire collection composed of the most extreme works of the Cubists, Futurists, Pointillists, and all the insane schools of mental maniacs. I remarked to the dealer my horror, and asked if he ever sold them. Raising his shoulders he replied: 'I take three car-loads to Germany every spring and fall and sell every one.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE POEM OF A SOUL REGENERATE

A BEST-SELLING POEM, which is, moreover, the "drama of a great spiritual conquest," should incline us to optimism with regard to the religious signs of the times, remarks a writer in *The Homiletic Review* (New York, October) in expressing his immediate feeling about John Masefield's "The Everlasting Mercy." It is described as "a study in conversion," and the amazing fact about the poem, we are told, is that, altho it is poetry, emotional and passionate, the religious experience it lays bare before us stands the strain of close philosophical scrutiny. Nor is the event it records the "interesting conversion of some cultured agnostic, but the sensational, catastrophic conversion of a village wastrel, a drunkard, poacher, bully, and libertine." Readers of the poem will recall that *Saul Kane*, the convert, is started on the right road as the result of a dispute between him and a fellow poacher, *Bill Myers*, over *Saul's* encroachment on certain "fields and coverts" it had been agreed were to be reserved to *Myers*. *Saul* knows he is in the wrong, but exasperates *Myers* so that he consents to fight the matter out in Wood Top Field. Incidentally the village bookmaker makes a purse of "five pounds a side," and all the ne'er-do-wells of the community gather in the moonlight to see the fray. From the beginning *Saul* has a feeling of remorse, because, as he says to himself: "I'm fighting to defend a lie." Almost he is persuaded to step up to his opponent and confess, but he puts the thought away, because of his friends and, as *Saul* explains:

> They'd backed me, see? O Lord, the sin
> Done for the things there's money in.

Myers is knocked out, altho he claims not to have been beaten, warning *Saul* to beware the next time they meet when there shall be no friend to watch the clock for him, and when *Myers* is not suffering from a cr'cked thumb. The clock, be it said, consisted of "two brandy-flasks," which "for fear of noise" clinked out the call for time. *Myers* scorns to shake hands with *Saul*, who is led off victorious to the public house known as "The Lion." The long night of bestial drinking and revelry ends with all of *Saul's* companions in sodden sleep. From the inn-room, which he calls "that pigsty of the fiend," *Saul* leans out of the open window to take some air. He feels the "cool wind go like grace about the sleeping market-place." We read then:

> The clock struck three, and sweetly, slowly.
> The bells chimed Holy, Holy, Holy;
> And in a second's pause there fell
> The cold note of the chapel bell,
> And then a cock crew, flapping wings,
> And summat made me think of things.
> How long those ticking clocks had gone
> From church and chapel, on and on,
> Ticking the time out, ticking slow
> To men and girls who'd come and go,
> And how they ticked in belfry dark
> When half the town was bishop's park,
> And how'd they'd rung a chime full tilt
> The night after the church was built,
> And how that night was Lambert's Feast,
> The night I'd fought and been a beast.
> And how a change had come. And then
> I thought, "You tick to different men."

In the insane recoil from the life he had led *Saul* strips off his clothes and, waving a lighted lamp in either hand, runs through the town, warning the world of the death and destruction to come. What is more, he rouses the whole town by ringing the fire-bell. Eluding pursuit, he returns to the inn, where his condition is explained on the most familiar grounds, and he is taken care of. The next day the "second trump" is to be blown, and he rushes out into the street after having knocked things about in the inn. He comes in tilt with the parson of the village and, as the writer in *The Homiletic Review* observes, shows in his arguments "a shrewd knowledge of religious ideals" and that he has "thought deeply on social matters." But, as *Saul* admits, the "parson proved to people's eyes that I was drunk and he was wise." Enraged at the gibing grins and tittering of passers-by, *Saul* returns to the public house. *Jane*, the barmaid, had promised to meet him "on that low wall up Worcester Walk" at half-past six in the evening. *Jane* failing to appear, he returns to the village "resolved to brace himself with gin," because he is moved by the fact that

> The blood-edged clouds were all in tatters,
> The sky and earth seemed mad as hatters;
> They had a death-look wild and odd,
> Of something dark foretold by God.

In the market-place presently the townsfolk are scandalized to see "little *Jimmy Jaggard*" in converse with "boozer *Kane*." *Jimmy's* mother is in a shop, while the boy waits outside, and thither word is quickly taken to her. She comes out and threatens the child with a terrible beating for having talked with *Saul*, and she tells *Saul* the bitter story of her life, during which she has borne eight children and buried five. Also she blames on *Saul* the fact that her son *Dick* "took the road to hell" the night *Saul* praised his singing. *Saul* slinks away into the night, "knowing deep down that she was right." Back to the public house he fares, where a Quaker missionary completes his conversion by pouring his drink away from him on the floor—

> "Saul Kane," she said, "when next you drink,
> Do me the gentleness to think
> That every drop of drink accurst
> Makes Christ within you die of thirst."

Taking note of the objections in some quarters to the conversion of *Saul Kane* as a seeming contradiction, the writer in *The Homiletic Review* tells us that "conversion seems a contradiction because it is a contradiction," and he rather scores "even religious folk" who are too materialistic in these matters and "strive to account for every phenomenon." In their attempt to "enclose and define the religious experience," he adds, they often "unconsciously refute its claim to superior spiritual value." We read then:

"Perhaps the chief premonitory signs of the pending change in *Saul Kane's* life are two in number. We will use William James's poignant phrases to describe them—first, 'the sick soul,' and secondly, 'the divided self.'

"Despite discrepancies in creeds, nearly all definite religious experiences begin in uneasiness, in a sense that there is something wrong within. This pessimistic element is conspicuous in Buddhism as well as in Christianity. The vanity of mortal things, the sense of sin, the leveling of one's self-satisfaction to the dust—all these manifest themselves in more or less degree. John Bunyan's 'Grace Abounding' is a classic example. So utter was his soul-sickness that he said, 'I was sorry that God had made me a man.' The same world-weariness possest *Saul Kane*. The thought of mortality opprest him.

> And all the wise brain understands,
> And all the beauty, all the power
> Is cut down like a withered flower.

"Then there is the other characteristic—'the divided self.' This is a recurrent trait. Even after years of consecration, St. Paul said, 'What I would, that I do not; but what I hate,

A "SUNDAY" GATHERING.

These people came out to hear Billy Sunday at the Bible-Day ceremonies of the World's Bible Congress at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

that I do.' But just prior to conversion the duplicity is particularly distressing. St. Augustine's 'Confessions' beautifully show the contending of the two wills. In *Saul Kane's* instance, even the elements seemed to rage, so fierce was the struggle in his soul."

Professor James, it is recalled, set down the following as "post-conversion characteristics." First, the sense of a higher control and a corresponding assurance of peace. Secondly, the sense of perceiving truths not known before. Thirdly, the objective change which the world appears to undergo. Fourthly, the ecstasy of happiness produced. To these our commentator adds a fifth, which is "a shifting of the emotional center toward affection and a recognition of what Professor James himself calls elsewhere 'the claims of the non-ego.'" Now the marvel about "The Everlasting Mercy," we are told, is that "every one of these traits" is found in the poem. Finally, *Saul Kane's* manner of living after his conversion is thus noted:

"His coming upon 'old *Callow* at his autumn plowing' immediately after his rebirth made him resolve to follow the honest calling of a plowman.

I knew that Christ was there with Callow.
That Christ had taught me what to be.
That I should plow and as I plowed
My Savior Christ should sing aloud,
And as I drove the clods apart
Christ would be plowing in my heart,
Through rest-harrow and bitter roots,
Through all my bad life's rotten fruits.

"He had been to the place of vision. Now he would translate the ecstasy into achievement, and reveal, in the steady fulfilment of a task suitable to his ability and station, the new quality of his inner life. A common plowman would he henceforth be, but work would never be a drudgery, for the vision at his heart should preserve him from all that was sordid and mean."

IS THE FAIR "WIDE OPEN"?—Both the Exposition authorities and the Mayor of San Francisco gave their assurance before the Fair opened that a high moral tone would be maintained both within and without the grounds. Doubtless "they originally intended to keep faith," says *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia), "but they have been influenced by financial necessities." Not even their intentions, abetted by various religious societies, have been able to prevent what Bascom Johnson now reports in *Social Hygiene* and is summarized by *The Recorder:*

"Within the Exposition are several concessions, maintained despite protests specifically against them, which are deplorably vicious, portraying sexual indecencies, including even exhibitions of entire nudity. Known professional prostitutes are tolerated, and certain conditions which were declared as being too bad to be allowed in the city itself are permitted in these concessions.

"In the city itself open prostitution is allowed, and in one district, Mr. Johnson says: 'It is estimated that there are from six hundred to one thousand women on duty, the policemen being there apparently to prevent anything that would interfere with the orderly and profitable traffic in vice.' . . . . . .

"Summing up his report, Mr. Johnson says: 'In spite of announcements of officials to the contrary, San Francisco remains one of the few large cities of this country where prostitution is frankly and openly tolerated."

DEBATING A NATIONAL ANTHEM

IT WAS SOMEWHAT like a comedy—the New York *Evening Sun* calls it an "attack of nerves"—that agitated the General Synod of the Church in Canada at their recent session in Toronto. They debated a whole morning on the question of the propriety of reviving the second stanza in the British national anthem for use during the war-time. The stanza runs in this fashion:

O Lord our God, arise,
Scatter his enemies,
And make them fall;
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks;
On thee our hopes we fix,
God save us all.

When the Book of Common Prayer was compiled, so *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) reminds us, it "was felt that this verse was crude and perhaps somewhat unchristian." It was therefore omitted from the hymnal, the third stanza became the second, and a stanza beginning "Our loved Dominion bless" became the third stanza. Some members of the debating Synod at Toronto seem to think that the times warranted a restoration of the verse to the hymnal, since it has been sung quite freely in the country at large. Dean Evans, of Montreal, moved its restoration, but tho the suggestion was applauded, many opposed. It seemed to smack too much of Germany's "Hymn of Hate." An amendment was offered asking for its authorization during the war. Soberer counsels intervened with the suggestion that those who wished might use it without authorization. The amendment and the original motion were eventually lost, and that seemed to dispose of the question, but the Manitoba *Free Press* informs us to the contrary:

"Anglican bishops assembled at the General Synod in Trinity College on Saturday unanimously declared themselves in favor of calling upon God to confound the crooked politics of the Kaiser, and to frustrate the knavish tricks of his servants in air, land, and sea. The declaration was sent in the following message to the lower house in the midst of the morning session:

"'The president of the upper house begs to inform the prolocutor that the upper house has unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"'"That, in the judgment of the upper house, in time of war and tumult, the second verse of the national anthem (beginning 'O Lord our God, arise') may be sung in our churches with perfect propriety.'"

"The message came like a thunderbolt when every one had thought the storm which had raged over the verse had subsided. The delegates were so astonished that they rose *en masse* and sang the words that the majority of them had two days before declared they would not sing. Two or three delegates remained seated. Rev. Dr. Patterson-Smythe, who had called the verse 'a proclamation of hate,' jumped up, but when he came to the line 'Confound their politics,' he sat down."

The New York *Evening Sun* refuses to be imprest by the proceeding in any other way than as good comedy. It even also impugns the literary value of the verse itself:

"The precious stanza has always sounded very quaint in modern ears. The rest of the British national anthem is respectable, even if pretty stodgy; and tho it is usually attributed to 'poor Henry Carey,' it bears many earmarks of the Rev. Nahum Tate, that marvelous laureate of England whose muse collaborated with that of the Rev. Nicholas Brady upon their justly famous 'New Version of the Psalms of David.' Commentators have often wondered what King David himself, who was at least a forthright and outspoken person, would have thought of their work.

"Perhaps some *grotesquerie* in the rimes of 'icks' is responsible for the banality of the verse, but the final line is unquestionably grand, in its omnibus appeal:

God save us all!

"A curious parallel to its self-conscious outcry is found in the very differently phrased petition of the New Hampshire farmer who prayed so fervently: 'O Lord, bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife; us four and no more.'

"The very agony of scruple in all these expressions in which the Lord's duty is pointed out so explicitly and in detail is probably what makes them absurd in the reading. Yet now we learn that the Canadian House of Bishops has reversed the action of the General Synod in excluding that wondrous second stanza, and that all the delegates stood on chairs and cheered, and the khaki-clad chaplain led off, and those glorious lines about confounding their politics and frustrating their knavish tricks were roared out in a resounding chorus with tremendous enthusiasm. Which goes to show that sense outweighs sound when it comes to patriotic or devotional poetry. Even Nahum Tate couldn't spoil the Psalms."

TEACHING RELIGION BY THE GARY PLAN

THE RELIGIOUS PHASE of the "Gary School System" is recommending itself in some quarters as a practicable if not ideal solution for the problem of religious instruction in the schools. The system in general, taking its name from the new industrial city of Gary, Indiana, where it was first adopted, is so new that its many-sided aspects are but imperfectly known by the country at large. It is supposed to afford an economy in time and money, with a more intensive education for the child than the ordinary systems, but the discussion of those aspects belongs in another department. The school superintendent of Gary, Mr. William A. Wirt, was "clear-sighted enough to see that when his novel school system assumed to shape the life of its pupils on every side, it could not consistently omit religion," says the editorial writer of *The Continent* (Chicago). Yet when finding a place for religion in his new scheme, "the one tradition of the American free school which did hamper even his daring originality was the rule that no religion must be taught in a schoolroom supported by public taxes." Mr. Wirt found a way out, however:

"He set aside a time during each school-day to be devoted to religious instruction, and for that hour divided the pupils into groups according to the religious preferences of their parents. Then he sent each group to its own church or parish-house to be taught religion by priests, pastors, or teachers waiting there.

"It is definitely made plain that at this daily religious hour the children are not dismissed from school. Tho they spend the hour in the churches which their respective parents prefer, they are there under school supervision. The religious classes are an integral part of the city school system."

The Continent sees the likelihood of the Gary plan of education being imitated by other cities, New York already trying it out in some sections of the city; but its editor feels that the religious aspect of the new system is much the most important:

"In New York, where Superintendent Wirt's system is this fall being copied in several district schools, the religious classes incident to it are being also provided for by prompt cooperation of an interdenominational committee. And no doubt in any town whose school board undertook to profit by Gary's innovation the churches would be equally sure to take up this outstanding feature of it.

"But the issue of church duty in the matter does not end with the simple considering of what churches should do in towns to which the Gary plan spreads by its educational appeal.

"The more urgent matter to think about is whether in towns where school boards and teachers are not interested in the strict school practise of Gary, church leaders ought nevertheless to urge the adoption of the Gary scheme as it pertains to religious classes.

"This latter inquiry involves considering whether the Gary plan is the best way of introducing moral training among the children of the public schools.

"On this point, habitual readers of *The Continent* will readily surmise that *The Continent* does not think it the best way. It has been the plea of this page that the public schools themselves should teach their children ethical ideals.

"A broad selection from the teachings of men in all ages who have had conscience toward God—coupled with an equally broad choice of noble examples from among men who have sincerely sought to please God—would infallibly convey to the hearts of impressionable children incentives to personal integrity and social usefulness.

"And in the equitable atmosphere of American public schools, these things can be taught so simply and so fairly that the most sectarian of parents will not be offended.

"The doctrines of no church would be flouted by public-school emphasis on the common terms of all religion. Indeed, the children of any faith would be bound to it more firmly if in school they were day after day imprest with the absolute necessity of religion in a strong life.

"And above all, this policy would compel the State to recognize and calculate on, instead of constantly evading, this basic principle:

"Neither this Republic nor any other could long survive if a majority of its people ceased to be conscious that they are answerable to God for their personal conduct and the right discharge of the duties of life.

"That being true, the State in self-defense ought to train its growing citizens to that consciousness."

Nevertheless, the writer sees that "in a democracy it is not always possible to insist on the ultimate reach of even a sound principle"; still he concedes that "there are strong signs that the Gary plan of religious instruction is the plan to which the common mind at the present moment is most favorably disposed." For—

"That plan is not theoretic, but can be seen at work in concrete example. Moreover, it is a plan developed not by the churches, but by school authorities; it can't therefore be suspected of concealing sectarian maneuver.

"More important still, it offers the only arrangement in which at the present moment there is any likelihood of Roman Catholics participating. Liberal-minded priests at least will no doubt allow parish children to attend public schools if assured of an hour each day in which to give them religious training in church.

"The worst objection to the Gary plan is that once a day it drags the hateful cleaver of sectarian difference through companies of children who ought to be taught that they belong together in a common Americanism. But that can be in large part counteracted by the Protestant churches instructing their children cooperatively.

"And meanwhile there will be a clear advantage to the credit of unification if Roman Catholic children, who are now divided from their Protestant neighbors through the whole of their educational life, can be brought into fellowship with the Protestants for all their schooling except a single daily hour.

"At all events, any practicable way to get systematic daily moral instruction for all public-school pupils is a good way to go.

"In your town, therefore, won't you look about you and see if sentiment can't be developed to demand the local introduction of Gary's practise in sending school children daily to their pastors for religious training?"

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

GERMANY IN TURKEY AND THE BALKANS

The Near East from Within. With thirteen photogravure illustrations. Octavo, pp. viii-256. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $3 net.

What lends especial interest to these political memoirs is the fact that they throw a flood of light on events directly relating to affairs in the Balkans. The author was a trusted servant of Emperor William II., and had fine opportunities to study and observe events which took place, so to speak, behind the scenes of history, which are often more important than the formal drama itself. Secret diplomacy and statecraft are here laid bare with a *sang-froid* that at times makes the reader smile. The author sets down, with cynical frankness and a wealth of studied detail, plans and projects which their author supposed to be covered with the secrecy of the confessional. It is with a sort of surgeon's verve that he reveals and dissects grandiose schemes. He accomplishes his task in a downright businesslike way, as if it were the most natural thing in the world to expose the secrets of princes.

The book has attracted more attention than is usually accorded to an unsigned work. Critics seem to have invariably praised it. The New York *Sun* described it as "a remarkable book that is likely to attract wide attention." *The Times* alluded to its "extraordinary revelations about the course of German diplomacy regarding Turkey, Egypt, Russia, and the Balkan States." Readers of English magazines will recall the cryptic signature of Four Stars in connection with certain articles dealing with higher politics and diplomacy. Their author is the writer who is here introduced in book-form to the American public. "At times a silent observer," he writes in his preface, "not seldom a mere cog in the great wheel, or, again, entrusted with operations of diplomatic moment, circumstances made me acquainted with the mysteries and undercurrents of political life and of diplomatic intrigue in many parts of the world."

On the outbreak of the war, and with that rapid development of events now regarded as unique in history, the secret knowledge which the author possest assumed such new and momentous importance that he felt a sort of obligation to impart it to the world. "Things which I did not understand seem to have become clear," he says. "Events, the significant purport of which I did not earlier realize, now stand out vivid and strong from the chambers of my memory." The contemporary portraits, in which the book abounds, have a kind of startling veracity. Above all, the full-length portrait of the German Emperor is drawn with a boldness and sagacity which are exceptional in royal pen-portraiture.

The volume opens with an intimate description of the Orient and of the deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid, that relic of Byzantine cunning and ferocity who has been strapped like a corpse to the back of Europe as long as men can remember.

The secret history of the enterprises of the German Emperor and his associates, the principal of whom were von Bieberstein and von der Goltz, in Turkey, forms one of the most startling and interesting episodes in the diplomacy to which is directly traceable the war now devastating Europe. The negotiations which paved the way for the Turco-German alliance, so portentous for Europe, are laid bare in their smallest details; not, however, until the author has set the scene adequately for the drama. Constantinople, with its wealth of historic associations, seems to have inspired something like affection in the author. He pictures the ancient city of the Byzantine Cæsars as only a German in love with history can. He describes "the slender white minarets which rise at every corner and meet the eye wherever one turns." These for him "are full of sweet and dreadful memories; they rise up on the clear horizon of Stamboul as if to defy any conqueror to touch or to attempt to destroy their soft, sad beauty." This paradise inhabited by a devil, as it were, rises before the reader of these pages with unusual vividness. In Constantinople one may walk around walls erected by Justinian in the days "when Byzantium kept the world chained to her chariot." Everything in the Ottoman Empire speaks of "dead glories and buried heroes, of romances and love-affairs intermingled with crime and murder, with women's tears and men's vengeances." Such was the stage which attracted the Kaiser with the intensity that the magnet attracts iron.

On the occasion of the imperial pilgrimage to the Holy Land, William II. proposed to the Sultan that Germany be made the custodian of Jerusalem. When he arrived within sight of the walls of Jerusalem he asked to be shown the exact spot whence Godfrey, of Bouillon, first saw the Holy City. His desire being complied with, he uttered these words: "It is fitting that a memorial to perpetuate the name of the first king of Jerusalem should be raised by the first German sovereign who has been able to walk in his footsteps." The secret negotiations (in which the author himself was the agent) between the Kaiser and his relative, the late King Carol, of Roumania, form one of the most interesting chapters of this fascinating book. There is also a remarkable chapter describing an interview between the Kaiser and the Czar, from which the Russian ruler emerges in a creditable light.

PAUL CARUS'S BOOK ON GOETHE

Carus, Paul. Goethe: With Special Consideration of His Philosophy. With illustrations. Octavo, pp. 357. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. $3 net.

Dr. Carus has written on many subjects—Nietzsche, the Buddhistic and Confucian literature and philosophy, Pragmatism, the "Principle of Relativity," the "Mechanistic Principle." He has probably gone further afield in the esoteric and metaphysical realm of ideas than have most present-day writers. He has won distinction as a popularizer of philosophy, but his latest book may make a wider appeal than any other he has written.

While Goethe may be said to have incarnated German romanticism, he was fundamentally a philosopher, and his master-work "Faust," pronounced by Macaulay to be the supreme achievement in literature, fairly breathes the spirit of modern philosophy. To this poem, Goethe's most popular work, the author has devoted a considerable portion of his book. In "Faust," according to Dr. Carus, Goethe portrayed himself. Goethe had a multiple personality in which there was a strange blending of modernism and mysticism. His interest in the traditional *Faust* character, in the author's view, showed itself very intensely in his study of magic lore, as well as in his passionate pursuit of alchemy, astrology, and kindred pseudo-sciences. Never, perhaps, has any poet stamped so deeply his intimate personality upon his literary creation as Goethe in the character of *Faust*. The author's criticism and dissection of the poem are very interesting. New light is continually breaking forth on familiar scenes. *Faust*, like Prometheus, is of a Titanic cast of mind. "He does not bow to God," says the author, "nor does he fear the Evil One. He cares not for his fate in this world nor in the next. He possesses unusual strength of mind. Him the thought of heaven does not allure nor hell terrify."

Piercing through the mask of *Faust* one may perceive the lineaments of Goethe himself. What the poet typifies in his hero is the spirit of the Reformation, with all that it implies, the dawn of natural science, the revival of learning—in a word, the Renaissance. *Faust* also typifies aspiring manhood and has his prototype in all those characters of literature and legend "who find no satisfaction in their surroundings, but dare destiny to yield to them pleasanter, better, nobler conditions, with a richer and deeper life."

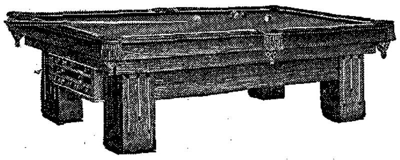
A long chapter devoted to the religion of Goethe contains new and interesting matter concerning the poet's intellectual experience. As in Voltaire's case, his optimism, tho fundamental and enduring, received a severe shock from the earthquake of Lisbon, which took place when he was a child. His relation to women, a subject which has received much attention, is dwelt upon with singular taste. A true history of Goethe must necessarily be a literary history of his age, and that is exactly what Dr. Carus's readable book is. The author has grouped round the central sun of German literature, if one may so speak, nearly all the lights of that remarkable literary period. The book contains one hundred and eighty portraits and other historical illustrations.

COLONEL GORGAS ON HIS WORK IN PANAMA

Gorgas, William Crawford. Sanitation in Panama. With illustrations. Pp. 298. New York: D. Appleton & Company. $2 net.

The author of this book has received high and merited praise for the important, if not paramount, rôle he played in building the Panama Canal. The whole story of sanitation in Panama is here told by General Gorgas himself. There is little risk in asserting that the narrative of the amazing results, reached through the application of modern methods in a zone infested by deadly yellow fever and kindred tropical diseases, stands unrivaled in the history of sanitation. The book is written in untechnical language and is intended for the

Now Comes the Day's Reward—



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general reader. It opens with a history of yellow fever—that persistent scourge of civilization.

For two hundred years before the Spanish-American War, yellow fever caused great loss of life and much destruction of wealth. Most persons must keep a vivid remembrance of how the South was ravaged by the dread and repulsive disease. In 1878 occurred the deadliest and most extensive epidemic of yellow fever that ever visited the United States. The whole of the Mississippi valley, more or less thickly populated, was ravaged by the plague. Thirteen thousand people died. The estimated loss in money was more than one hundred millions. The author gives striking data of the blighting effect of the dread sickness upon all human effort in the communities attacked. Havana has felt the dread hand of the disease in a terrible way.

When General Gorgas went to Havana in 1898 he found a condition of affairs verging on the frightful. The army which went to Santiago "suffered as severely from yellow fever and other tropical diseases as any military expedition into the tropics had suffered before that time." The death-rate, the author tells us, had it remained, "would have been just as high as was that of the French Army of similar size which was exterminated in the island of Haiti one hundred years before." Of an army of sixteen thousand men who were in prime condition when they were landed in the tropical region, he found fully four-fifths stricken with the deadly pest. Complete demoralization prevailed. "Officers and men," writes General Gorgas, "became nervous and hysterical."

The successful warfare waged upon this disease, which had proved far more dangerous than hostile armies, is described with a wealth of interesting detail. The results secured were of an astonishing character and are probably unexampled in the records of scientific achievement. Panama, once one of the deadliest places on earth, was transformed by American enterprise and intelligence into "a veritable health-resort."

HISTORIANS WHO HAVE TAUGHT GERMANS

Guilland, A. Modern Germany and Her Historians. Large 8vo, pp. 360. New York: McBride, Nast & Company. $2.25 net.

At the beginning of the war the military ideals of the Teutonic allies were regarded as traceable to von Treitschke, Nietzsche, and von Bernhardi, and the temper which governed the German people was considered the direct effect of the teaching of these three men. But reflection made it evident—as was perceived at once by a few scholars more intimate with German history—that this explanation did not fully cover the ground. Not in one generation does a people acquire the idea that its "necessities" must govern the world.

The volume before us, by the professor of history at L'École Polytechnique Suisse, is one of several written since the war and tracing the descent of the Prussian-German idea. It sketches with fidelity the life-work of five eminent historians whose influence molded the growth of what has become dominant in Germany. The five are Niebuhr, von Ranke, Mommsen, von Sybel, and von Treitschke. The author shows that, altho two of these were *par excellence* historians of the Roman Empire, and another of the Papacy, their chief care was the effect of their labors upon social and political Germany—the unification of Germany on the Prussian basis.

The reader is not to suspect in this book a polemic against Germany inspired by blindness to the great merits of the historians it describes. Nor, on the other hand, will he find in it that straining for impartiality which leads to refusal to record a true statement of the facts. Due credit is accorded to the "genius," whether native or the result of patience and labor, of the "great five"; equally the thread of Prussianism, which runs with predetermination through the writings of all, is unmistakably displayed. Another service is done by our author in that the background of these historians' mental creations are sketched in—as, for example, how Dahlmann gave direction to von Treitschke's political views. A picture of literary Germany is skilfully limned in.

To those who think Germany's present course a summer madness, a paroxysm from which she will recover easily when the violence has spent itself, this volume will prove both disappointing and ominous. It will make clear both the reason and the cause for the Allies' determination to win absolutely. For it reveals a people educated to its present course. Prussianism was exprest by Freytag, in 1848, thus:

> "If, in order to bring about (German) unity, we must even march against Germans (which God forbid), Prussia will march, . . . and perhaps . . . that is what distinguishes us Prussians from other Germans, for we are ready to shed our last drop of blood to have our way. . . . What should we fear? Are we not a nation of warriors?"

The present war is presented as the extension of this idea to other nations. If Latium grew by annexation, as Niebuhr holds; if "the true destiny of Prussia is to be . . . a military monarchy," as von Ranke maintains; if to Mommsen Greeks and Germans are alone admirable; if to von Sybel repression of other peoples by Prussia is justice; if Treitschke thinks that only Germans know "idealism, frankness, pride, self-forgetfulness, and an invincible attachment to right," these being Germany's teachers, how can the present conflict end else than under German domination or with Germany's aims crusht? Such is the author's conclusion.

EARLY AUTUMN FICTION

Harben, Will N. The Inner Law. Pp. 399. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1915. $1.35.

The scenes of Mr. Harben's new story are laid in Georgia. He has made the history of one family illustrate the deterioration of character that comes when human passions and loose living stultify and eradicate lofty ideals. Carter Crofton had the aspirations and ideals of a poet, but his grandfather, father, and elder brother had weakened their vitality by excessive dissipation. To separate him from the inherent vices and those suggested by undesirable companionship, his uncle Tom invites him to the country, bound that Carter should avoid the family heritage. Alas for "the best-laid schemes o' mice an' men," "Blood will tell!" and pretty little Lydia Romley proves an irresistible temptation, and the inevitable tragedy happens. The plot from this point becomes Mr. Harben's theme of the inexorable "inner law." Uncle Tom's warning comes too late, and Crofton, following worldly advice, "reaps the whirlwind."

His father's insanity and death, his dying powers of poetic creation, his life abroad—all leave him dissatisfied and restless. Tragic and spiritual experiences have to come into his life before he begins to see light. The destinies of Lydia and Carter are worked out by Mr. Harben by situations which sound for us the deep realities of life and prove that we are keenly susceptible to heritage, environment, and power of suggestion.

Grant, Robert. The High Priestess. Pp. 530. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

The problems furnished by the ambitions of feminists are occupying, more and more, plays and literature. Mr. Grant portrays here a perfectly natural product of the times. Strangely enough, there are no real villains in the plot, nothing but typical modern characters having the usual experiences of life. Nevertheless we see what happened and what may happen to any one under these new conditions unless one studies carefully both sides of every question. Mary Arnold and Oliver Randall married because they loved each other, and both believed their daily life could be ideal. The ordering of her home and care of her two children are done by Mary with ability and thoughtful care; she is a perfect hostess and a wonderful manager. The new element lies in Mary's aspiration to become famous and self-supporting on her own account. Each failed, however, to sympathize with the other's deepest efforts because of absorption in personal achievement, so that when Sybil Fielding is left to run things while Mary is away they unconsciously drift into dangers which Mary has ignored and which nearly wreck their lives. There is much food for discussion in some of the unusual situations created, and the characters, while a little unnatural, are admirably chosen to illustrate the author's evident point of view.

Lagerlöf, Selma. Jerusalem. Translated by Velma Swanston Howard. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

"Jerusalem" is founded on a religious pilgrimage, made a few years since by peasant inhabitants of Dalecarlia, the province of Miss Lagerlöf's adopted home. She has found a theme that gives relief from the hackneyed themes of many novels. She gives relief also from the monotony of style and diction which so often characterizes the modern story. Miss Lagerlöf is the only woman who has received the Nobel prize for literature, and the only woman who is a member of the Swedish Academy. Her literary methods and treatment are marked by much originality, a deep sympathy, and an intuitive understanding of human emotions, of the motives that govern the normal mind. The first chapter in the book is a story, told indirectly, of Ingmar, of Ingmar farm, and how he met at the prison-door Brita, for whose guilt he was ethically responsible. In later chapters we have dramatic incidents in the lives of village folk, and become familiar, not only with the Ingmar farm, but with the parson, the school-master, the stalwart landed peasant, and thrilling love-stories of the younger generation. This community is finally led by a mystic leader from Chicago to embrace his faith, sell their farms and other property, and make the pilgrimage to Jerusalem. In the carrying out of this purpose we meet with the incidents that form the narrative: Gertrude's renunciation, Karin's

A Hallowe'en romance

Suppose it was *yours*—

Suppose that on Hallowe'en *you* went out in the moonlight with a mirror according to the old superstition, to discover your future spouse. And suppose, instead of a face, you discovered over your shoulder the familiar Campbell label—wouldn't *you* call that a pleasing reflection?

Think how many happy housewives are "wedded" to

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They are wedded to the idea of making every meal served on the home table as attractive and tempting as it can be made.

They know how perfectly this delicious Campbell "kind" satisfies the hungry longings of the whole family; how it quickens the appetite, gives new zest to the entire meal; and nourishes and builds up both body and brain.

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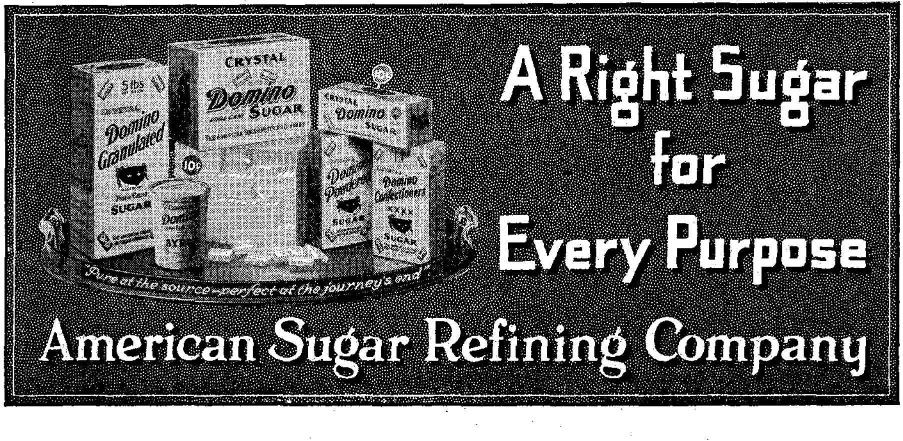
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unconventional choice of a suitor, and little children who cry out, "We don't want to go to Jerusalem; we want to go home." The author gives her readers credit for possessing alertness of mind. She allows them to grasp her thoughts without giving constant explanations and affixing labels to them. We like her freshness of spirit, her delicacy in romantic touches, her inductive methods, and her fondness for genuine human nature. The book has been justly described as "a succession of brilliantly portrayed situations that clutch at the heart-strings." The translation is done in a clear, idiomatic English style that is a continual delight.

Wells, H. G. The Research Magnificent. Pp. 460. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1915. $1.35.

Mr. Wells's mastery of language and character was never better shown than in this novel, which has been called "less a novel than the biography of an idea embodied in a man." The man is William Porphyry Benham, and the idea is to live the noble, aristocratic life in spite of limitations. All the episodes and experiences are subservient to Benham's quest of kingship, in pursuit of which he is sometimes ridiculous, but at others almost sublime. Benham considers the first "limitation" to be *fear*, and sets about freeing himself from that in every way. To show that this is possible, he walks slowly across a field which contains an ugly bull, and, altho he escapes harm, he is frightfully sick afterward. In later years he crossed and recrossed a narrow bridge over a frightful chasm for the same purpose, and, in each case, he won. Financially, Benham lacked nothing. So when the second limitation, which was "sex," assailed him, he found himself unprepared for a siege and fell, but soon reasserted himself and fled to the open fields for healing. There he met Amanda, who seemed to him "an entirely new glory." All went well and Amanda seemed to follow him in his ambitions until they were married and started on world-travels in quest of "aristocracy." Then Amanda longed for a London home and position. The inevitable followed—a home for Amanda and travels for Benham. Having faith in Amanda's love, he never thinks of possible temptations until conviction comes from her letters and he returns to find her faithless. He could hardly have expected anything different, for his quest was an obsession and he frankly acknowledges his responsibility.

As a man, Benham is not satisfactory, and his life, perhaps, is a failure, but for stimulating thoughts, ideas which inspire discussion, and for analysis of character, we can find nothing lacking in this unusual story. Benham lived and died for his ideal. We might well profit by the history of his quest and his failure.

"The aristocratic life, as I conceive it," says the author, "must be, except accidentally here and there, incompatible with the domestic life. It means going hither and thither in the universe of thought, as much as in the universe of matter; it means movement and adventure that must needs be hopelessly encumbered by an inseparable associate; it means self-imposed responsibilities that will not fit into the welfare of a family." Again: "The real king and ruler is every man who sets aside the naive passions and self-interest of the common life for the rule and service of the world."

Kingsley, Florence Morse. The Heart of Philura. Pp. 362. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

"Miss Philura" is a well-known and a much-beloved character to most of us, with her modest pride, as the wife of the Reverend Silas, her quiet charity, her helpful nature, and her almost apologetic love for little children. In this new story of Mrs. Kingsley's she is the guardian-spirit and sole comfort of the minister, the friend of every one in trouble, but finds a little sting for herself in a picture of her husband's first wife, Mary, which, all unknown to him, has been tucked under the blotter in his study. The dispelling of that cloud forms a pretty scene, as do all scenes in which we find the gentle presence of Philura. As a dramatic background, we have the "Hill Family," with its secret tragedy and dramatic mysteries. The solution of these difficulties involves all the characters with which the book makes us familiar. It is in their delineation that Mrs. Kingsley is at her best, from the sanctimonious Mr. Buckthorn, "who tells God things when he prays as if he never heard of Innisfield," to Mrs. Wessels, who voices all the illiterate philosophy of the community in a most amusing way. The spirit of Philura permeates every episode and gives the book its charm.

Hewlett, Maurice. The Little Iliad. Pp. 323. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company.

"The Little Iliad" will make much more popular reading than its classical prototype. There are an unusual clarity of vision in the author's analysis of motive and a charming originality about his method of expressing himself. For example:

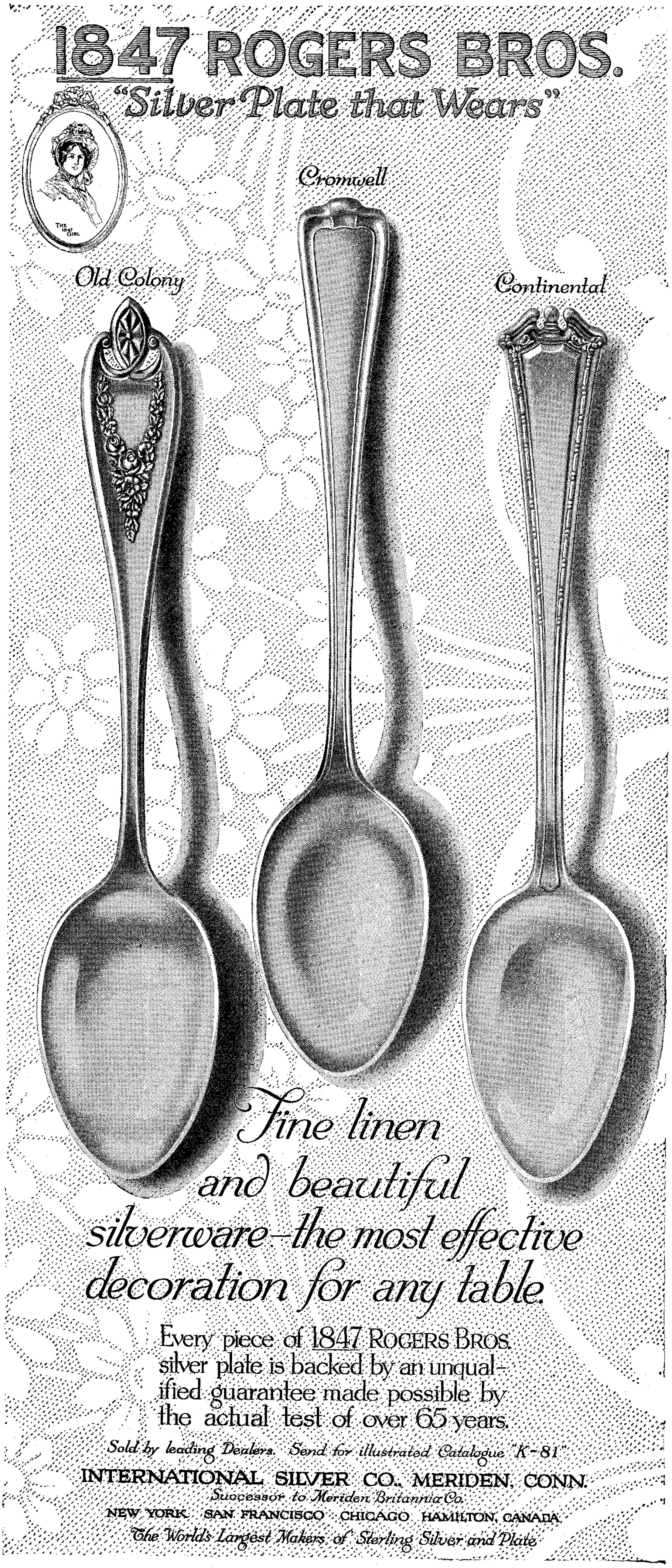
> "We adore the thing that is, because it is; and we adore the man who tries to destroy it, not because he succeeds, but because he tries."
>
> "When women act from the heart they never go wrong. When they act from the head, they always do, because they think of so many things at once. Now men think of only one thing at a time. And they think with head and heart together. And they have a will-power which is the servant of both."

Imagine a beautiful woman, the Baroness von Broderode, bound for life to a hulk of a man, "a ghoul," "a maimed Titan," "a wounded monster," a man, who, tho a victim of locomotor, holds on to life with a terrible grip and unflinching tenacity. Helena might never have realized the horror of her position had not Hector Malleson "looked into her eyes and vowed to rescue her from an unhappiness of which she was unconscious, but Hector had four brothers and a wonderful father, 'The Chief.'" When they all fall in love with her, the complications both thrill and puzzle the reader. Sometimes tragic, sometimes idyllic and poetic, always charming and dramatic, the story reaches a startling, but consistent, finish after thrilling uncertainties.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Clark, Allen C. Life and Letters of Dolly Madison. Pp. 517. Washington, D. C.: W. F. Roberts Company.

A paper prepared for the Dolly Madison Chapter, D. A. R., 1911, was the nucleus of this volume of over 500 pages, containing extracts from everything that can throw a ray of illumination on that well-known woman. Aside from actual facial beauty, every abstract virtue and excellence known are ascribed to the wife of one of our first Presidents. "Letters suggest life, awaken memory, and recreate the unseen writer,"



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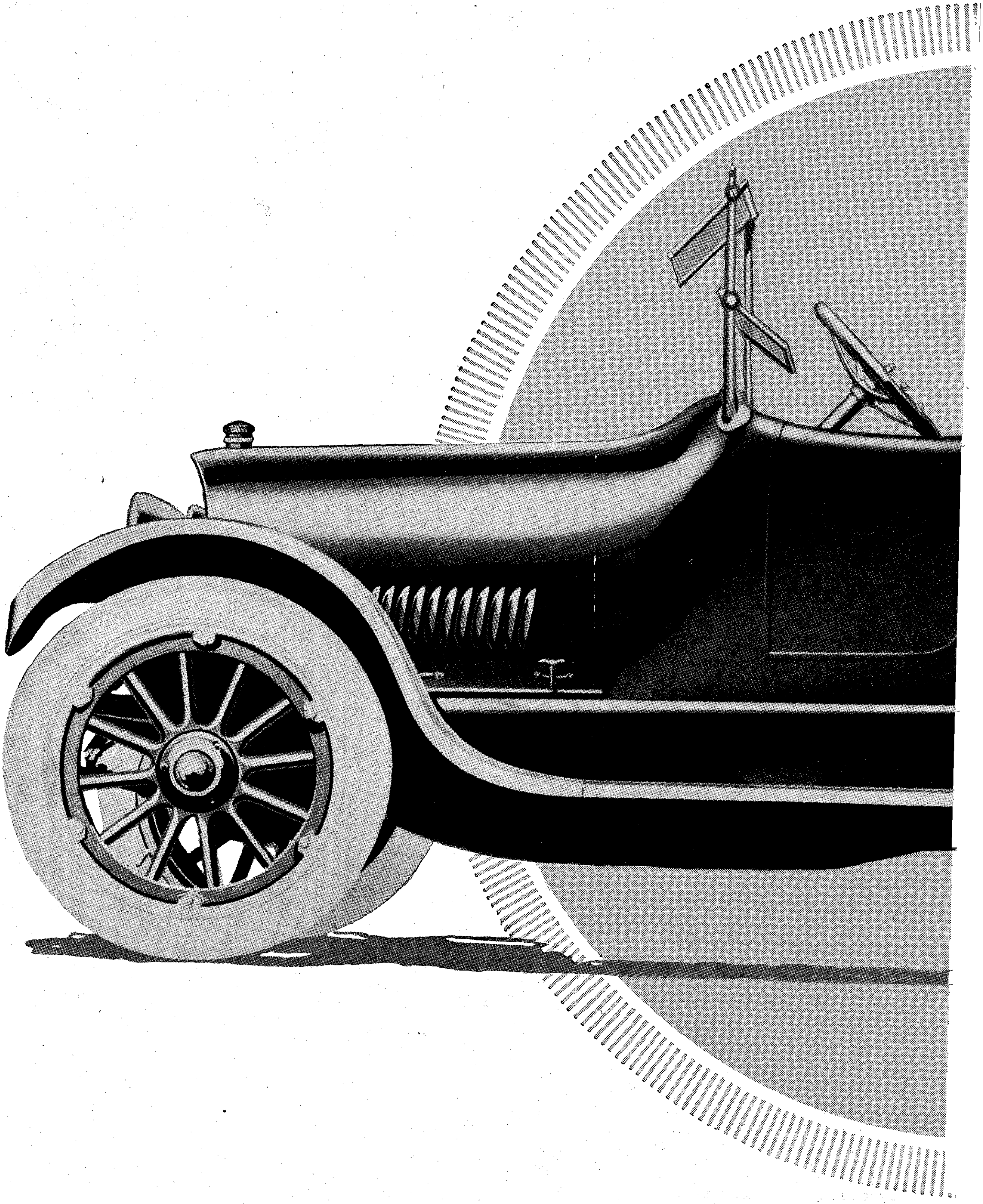

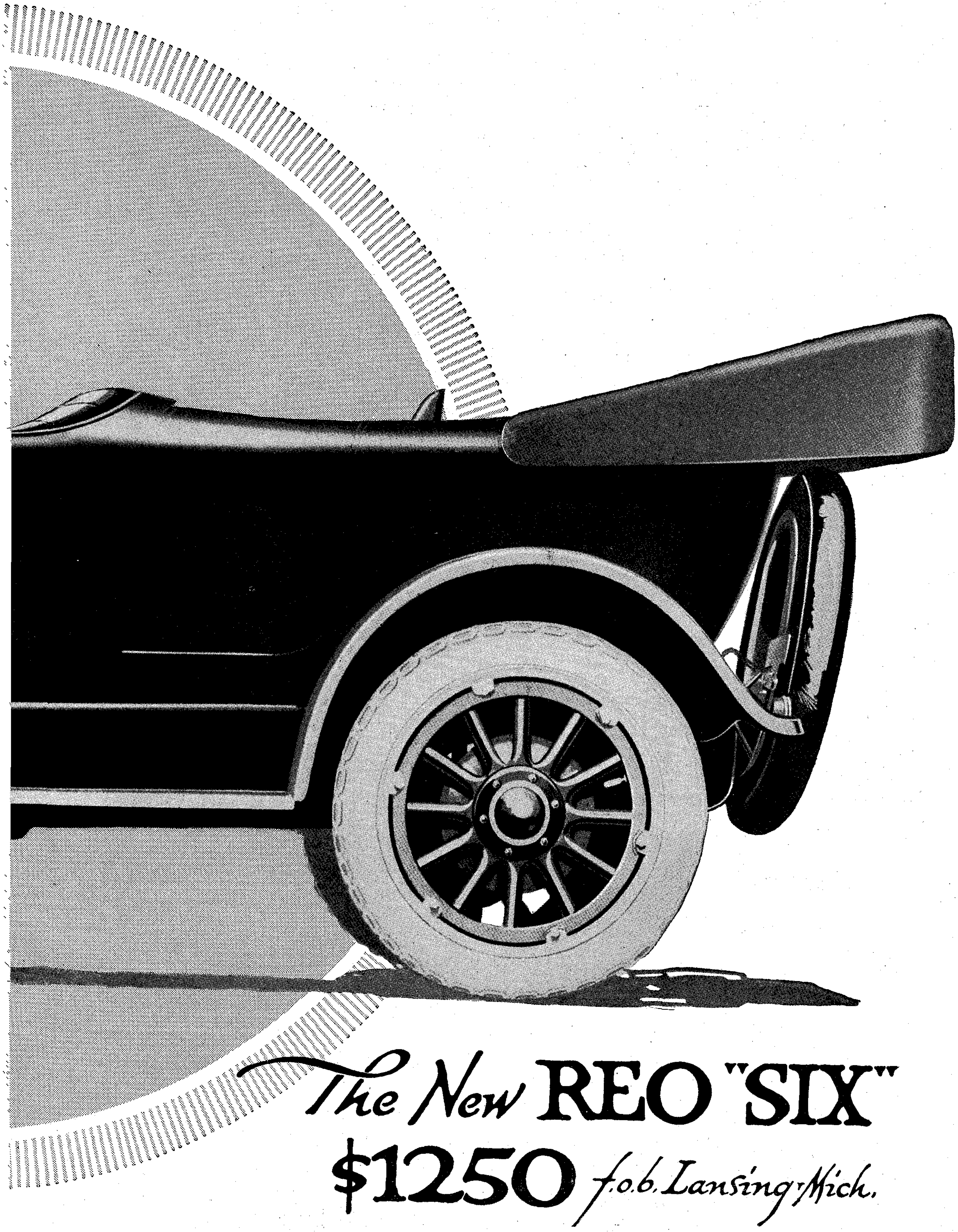
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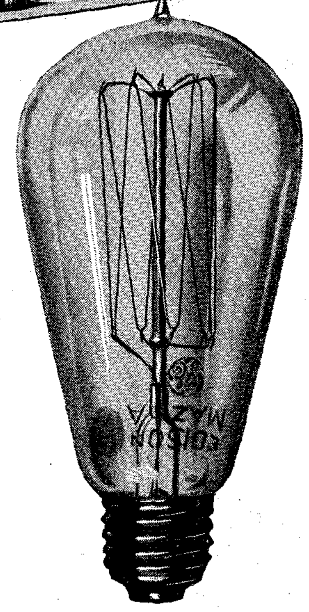

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and, in them, we see Dorothea (Dolly) Payne Todd Madison, a paragon of all virtues, a devoted wife and mother, a tactful and dignified social leader, a loyal friend, and a bright and cheerful woman. Except that her marriage to President Madison put her in a position of great prominence, we do not quite see why she should have been made the subject of so exhaustive a volume.

Burroughs, John. The Breath of Life. Pp. 295. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1915. $1.15.

Here is another delightful little volume from John Burroughs presenting his mature thoughts on problems of evolution and human life. Mr. Burroughs is an introspective delver among the secrets and beauties of nature. Moreover, each essay from him betrays complete and coordinate knowledge of the words and achievements of great men in art and literature. The world we live in becomes intensely interesting and inspiring to a reader who peruses the words of this humane philosopher, who, "as life nears its end, finds himself meditating more and more upon the mystery of its nature and origin, yet without the least hope of finding out the ways of the Eternal in this or any other world."

"Me." A Book of Remembrance. Pp. 356. New York: The Century Company. 1915. $1.30.

Jean Webster's introduction to this anonymous volume would of itself create for it an interested hearing and a predisposition to approval. The reader will unreservedly indorse the publishers' claim that it is "an amazing manuscript." The author is said to be a well-known novelist, with several books to her credit. The technique, style, and diction would bear out that claim. It is an autobiographical chronicle of one year in the experiences through which Nora Ascough passed when, only seventeen, the daughter of an artist of Bohemian extraction and a mother whose early years were spent with a troupe of jugglers and tight-rope walkers, she left Canada, unsophisticated and intensely alive, to make her living in the business-world of men. The experiences of that year are dramatic, introspectively and retrospectively, revealing and perhaps typical of what might happen to any young girl in her position. The naïveté of her actions, the unconventional way she went to meet these thrilling experiences, could be true only of a girl with such a heritage. There is a compelling charm about the personality of the narrator. It seems to have been her good fortune, and not her fault, that she escaped "the fire that burns." With a tear for "Lolly," we sigh with relief when "Me" starts for New York with her manuscript, determined to forget the past and make the future.

Shelton, Louise. Continuous Bloom in America. Pp. 145. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

This is the author's second book on garden-lore, in which she corrects errors in the first. She tries to give the experienced gardener a comprehensive scheme for continuous bloom. Her instructions and suggestions are based on a satisfactory experience with her own garden and results which gave complete satisfaction in continuous bloom from May 20 until the frost came. The book is beautifully illustrated, and it is easy to follow clearly stated rules for "Where to sow," "Where to plant," "When to sow," "When to plant," "The choice of colors," "Perennials," and "Annuals," besides the charted schemes for arrangement. Indexes and ingeniously arranged catalogs make the volume convenient for practical use. The author's style makes easy reading.

Kilbourne, Capt. C. E. An Army Boy in Alaska. Pp. 346. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. $1.25.

Tho this "army boy" is really quite a man, the book nevertheless is a real boy's book, full of adventure, experience, and thrilling descriptions of the wonderful Alaskan country of limitless opportunity. There are woven into the theme authentic facts of historical value, but they are not labeled and so do not frighten with their didactic character. Two young army officers, Don and Harry, are sent to Alaska to build a telegraph-line to a new mining-camp. The roughness of the men with whom they have to deal puts their strength and discipline to the supreme test. Alaska is a "man's country," and they find that they have a man's job cut out for them from the start. The jealousy engendered by the "paying claims," the bitter personal animosity caused by selfish greed, make their task both dangerous and difficult. Tho their adventures become veritable matters of life and death, perseverance, determination, and honesty win the day. As in the usual boy's book, the effort to point a good moral forces the writer to overdo a little the villain's repentance, yet in the main interest does not flag, nor do the thrilling adventures fail to hold the interest of the reader.

Austin, Mary. California. Painted by Sutton Palmer. Described by Mary Austin. Pp. viii–178. 1914. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

Every year come forth hosts of books whose only *raison d'être* seems to be a firm belief that people will pay well for books to give away, which they would never for one moment consider buying for themselves. Here is another book of that class—a good one, as such books go. The pictures are the thing, for Mrs. Austin's descriptions are little more than a frame for Mr. Palmer's thirty-two water-colors. The reader's taste must decide whether they are just so many ladylike chromos and mounted post-cards or beautiful visions of California's loveliest landscapes. Perhaps the same may be said of Mrs. Austin's letter-press. If you like Mrs. Austin, the book will fascinate and delight you with its brilliantly worded revelations of beauty, its bits of old legend, its intimate knowledge of Californian scenery, history, and people. If you do not, you may find each chapter but a succession of flowery sentences, "signifying nothing." And as you read, you may find your ideas of California growing less and less definite as you proceed, until the whole land seems a confused jumble of heaven-affronting peaks, nestling zephyrs, opalescent hazes, glaucous-winged birds, viscid diamond dew, pelargoniums and mesembryanthemums, Raffael-eyed *muchachitos*, and cities "with a touch of hectic disorder"; where "on the desert rim the Colorado ramps like a stallion between its walls," and where "every day the sapphire deep shudders into chrysoprase along the white line of the breakers."

Proof.—Mr. Brown is the son of Philip H. Brown, of this village, and is a young man of unsullied character, being a graduate of Cornell University.—*Herkimer Correspondence, Ilion (N. Y.) Citizen.*

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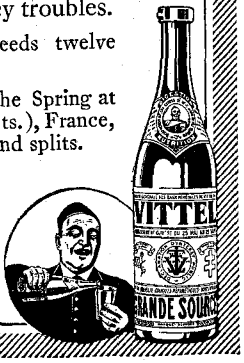

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CURRENT - POETRY

AT any time such a book as Gilbert K. Chesterton's "Poems" (John Lane Company) would be welcome; in this season, which so far has been singularly lacking in poetry of merit, it is special cause for rejoicing. Mr. Chesterton is not merely a brilliant essayist who can on occasion write readable verses; he is, first and last, a poet. And there are poems in this book that would make him famous even if he had never written "Heretics" and "Manalive."

Mr. Chesterton's power of creating an atmosphere of wonder by means of the simplest words is admirably shown in this memorable carol. It is early, perhaps, for songs of Christmas, but it can never be too early for such a poem as this.

THE HOUSE OF CHRISTMAS

By Gilbert K. Chesterton

There fared a mother driven forth
Out of an inn to roam;
In the place where she was homeless
All men are at home.
The crazy stable close at hand,
With shaking timber and shifting sand,
Grew a stronger thing to abide and stand
Than the square stones of Rome.

For men are homesick in their homes,
And strangers under the sun,
And they lay their heads in a foreign land
Whenever the day is done.
Here we have battle and blazing eyes,
And chance and honor and high surprize,
But our homes are under miraculous skies
Where the yule tale was begun.

A Child in a foul stable,
Where the beasts feed and roam;
Only where He was homeless
Are you and I at home;
We have hands that fashion and heads that know,
But our hearts we lost—how long ago!
In a place no chart nor ship can show
Under the sky's dome.

This world is wild as an old wives' tale,
And strange the plain things are,
The earth is enough and the air is enough
For our wonder and our war;
But our rest is as far as the fire-drake swings
And our peace is put in impossible things
Where clashed and thundered unthinkable wings
Round an incredible star.

To an open house in the evening
Home shall men come,
To an older place than Eden
And a taller town than Rome.
To the end of the way of the wandering star,
To the things that can not be and that are,
To the place where God was homeless
And all men are at home.

Like many another democratic Englishman, Mr. Chesterton was in sympathy with the Boers during their war with his country. But he is now most passionately a patriot, and in this unusual war-poem he tells of his joy in recovering his birthright.

BLESSED ARE THE PEACE-MAKERS

By Gilbert K. Chesterton

Of old with a divided heart
  I saw my people's pride expand,
Since a man's soul is torn apart
  By mother earth and fatherland.

I knew, through many a tangled tale,
  Glory and truth not one but two:
King, Constable, and Amirail
  Took me like trumpets; but I knew

A blacker thing than blood's own dye
  Weighed down great Hawkins on the sea;
And Nelson turned his blindest eye
  On Naples and on liberty.

Therefore to you my thanks, O throne,
  O thousandfold and frozen folk,
For whose cold frenzies all your own
  The Battle of the Rivers broke;

Who have no faith a man could mourn,
  Nor freedom any man desires;
But in a new clean light of scorn
  Close up my quarrel with my sires;

Who bring my English heart to me,
  Who mend me like a broken toy;
Till I can see you fight and flee,
  And laugh as if I were a boy.

And here is an epigrammatic but sincere love-song. Even on this most ancient of poetic themes, "the second cleverest man in London" has something new to say.

MUSIC

By Gilbert K. Chesterton

Sounding brass and tinkling cymbal,
  He that made me sealed my ears,
And the pomp of gorgeous noises,
  Waves of triumph, waves of tears,

Thundered empty round and past me,
  Shattered, lost for evermore,
Ancient gold of pride and passion,
  Wrecked like treasure on a shore.

But I saw her cheek and forehead
  Change, as at a spoken word,
And I saw her head uplifted
  Like a lily to the Lord.

Naught is lost, but all transmuted,
  Ears are sealed, yet eyes have seen;
Saw her smiles (O soul, be worthy!)
  Saw her tears (O heart, be clean!)

Was it Oliver Cromwell who said to the artist, "Paint me with all my warts"? It is a remark which anecdotal historians would be likely to attribute to any great conqueror. Mr. Braley has modernized the idea and turned it into an effective sonnet.

TO A PHOTOGRAPHER

By Berton Braley

I have known love and hate and work and fight;
  I have lived largely, I have dreamed and planned,
  And Time, the Sculptor, with a master-hand
Has graven on my face for all men's sight
Deep lines of joy and sorrow, growth and blight,
  Of labor and of service and command—
  And now you show me this, this waxen, bland,
And placid face, unlined, unwrinkled, white.

This is not I—this fatuous thing you show,
  Retouched and smoothed and prettified to please;
Put back the wrinkles and the lines I know;
  I have spent blood and tears achieving these,
Out of the pain, the struggle, and the wrack
These are my scars of battle—put them back!

Mr. Dana Burnet's spirited and musical verse has for several years been pleasantly familiar to readers of the New York *Evening Sun*, and recently it has made its appearance on the pages of the leading magazines. His "Poems" (Harper & Brothers) is a first volume of unusual maturity of thought and deftness of expression. There

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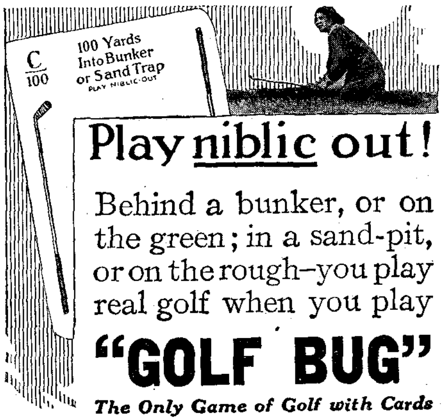
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By Dana Burnet

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I never think of my land but it makes my heart to thrill;
I never smell the west wind that blows the golden skies,
But old desire is in my feet and dreams are in my eyes.

My home crowned the high land; it had a stately grace.
I never think of my land but I see my mother's face;
I never smell the west wind that blows the silver ships
But old delight is in my heart and mirth is on my lips.

My land was a high land; my home was near the skies.
I never think of my land but a light is in my eyes,
I never smell the west wind that blows the summer rain—
But I am at my mother's knee, a little lad again.

And here is a successful Kiplingesque experiment. It is imitative, and yet the thought is original. And the lines have a splendid swing.

THE GUNBOAT

By Dana Burnet

Out in the good clean water, where it's blue and wide and deep,
The pride of Britain's navy lies with thunders all asleep,
And the men they fling their British songs along the open sky,
But the little modest gunboat, she's a-creepin' in to die!

The first line's swingin' lazy on the purple outer ring,
The proudest ships that ever kept the honor of a king!
But nosin' down the roadway past the bones of other wrecks
Goes the doughty little gunboat with her manhood on her decks!

Oh, the first line's in the offing, with its shotted lightnings pent,
The proudest fleet that ever kept the king his sacrament!
But down the death-sown harbor, where a ship may find her grave,
The plucky little gunboat is a-sinkin' 'neath the wave!

Then sing your British chanteys to the ends of all the seas,
And fling your British banners to the Seven Oceans' breeze—
But when you tell the gallant tale beneath the open sky,
Give honor to the gunboat that was not too small to die!

To the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, Prof. Ludwig Lewisohn contributes a well-wrought sonnet setting forth his views on the war.

GERMANY IN WAR-TIME

By Ludwig Lewisohn

Upon all seas her navies faced the sun,
Her song and learning made the peoples wise,
Our bulwark she, with armed towers that rise
Against the foul barbarians of the Don.
But in dark cities where the traders run,
In marshes where the Slavic serpent lies
With glitter of corruption in its eyes,
The iron web of evil war was spun.

The nations are upon her. West and North
France sends the armies of old hatred forth,
And at her shore waits an invincible fleet—
For Milton's England, once our star by night,
Untarnished in betrayal and defeat,
Now chaffers hoarsely with the Muscovite.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ALLIED "DRIVE"

THE Germans swear that the Allies lost 190,000 men during the attack in France in the last week of September which has been perhaps rather too prematurely termed "the Allied drive." Karl von Wiegand, staff correspondent of the New York *World*, behind the German entrenchments, finds only "two good dents" in the line, of which the deeper, near Loos, is about two miles. "There is no indication that the Germans consider their lines endangered," and "the object of the offensive . . . has failed." On the other hand, behind the French lines, General Joffre issues such an order to his men and officers as the following, vouched for by the New York *Times:*

> *Soldiers of the Republic:* The general offensive has begun, the artillery opens; the infantry will follow; then will come the cavalry. The offensive will be kept up day and night. Remember the Marne!
>
> *Officers:* All is ready in arms and ammunition. The general offensive has been decided upon. Inform your men, for he who dies for his country has the right to know whither we lead him.

Meanwhile, in the joy of "something doing," after the tedium of the long deadlock, the soldiers on both sides are claiming victory and rejoicing over an enemy well trounced. So it is that Mr. von Wiegand declares, as a result of his trip along the German lines, "Never in the entire war have I found troops in better humor and spirits." While, from behind the opposing trenches, Philip Gibbs writes to the New York *Times*, describing the wounded after Loos as "singing and shouting hilariously as they went back to the base—not weeping for their fallen comrades, but joyous because of having smashed the German line." And he adds that everywhere, and in spite of discomfort and the stress of the moment, he found "among all these men a spirit of cheerfulness and exultation."

The *World's* correspondent gives a graphic picture of the different attacks made at various points along the line, that tends to confirm his opinion of the futility of this new move. One of them is thus described:

> First, a huge cloud of black smoke, causing great irritation to the eyes and throat, came from the English and French line, followed immediately by a wave of chlorin-gas; then another smoke-wave, then gas, alternating at intervals of from eight to twelve minutes, which drove the Germans back at a few points.
>
> A sudden change of wind, however, prevented the full effect of these measures.

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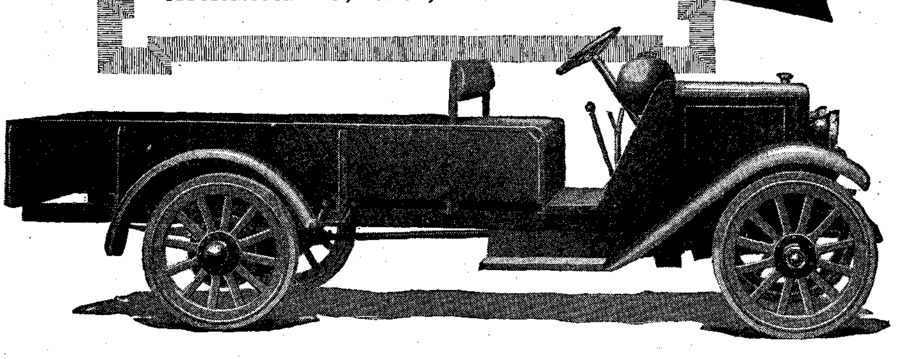

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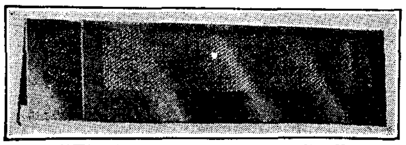

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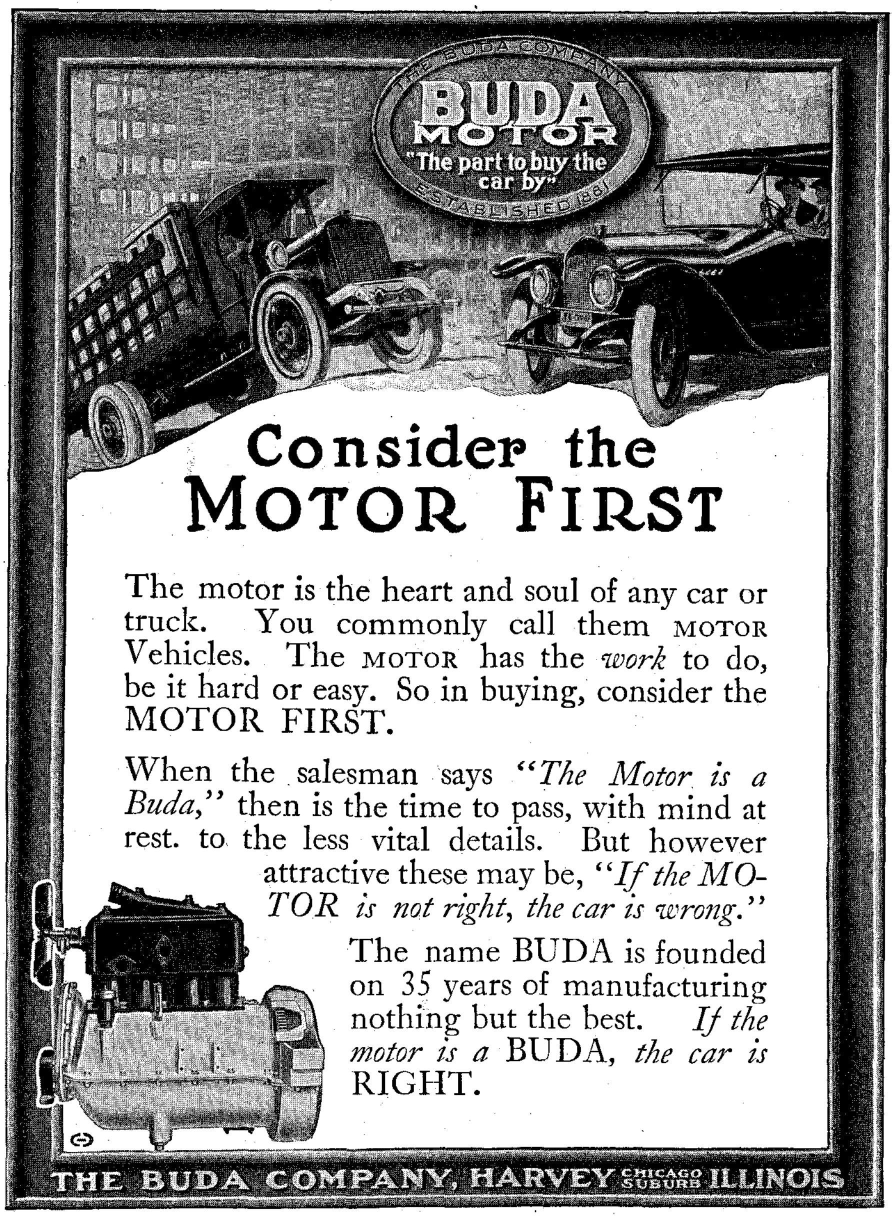

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> Behind the dense smoke-curtain the English artillery advanced at a gallop, coming up ready to dash across bridges and over trenches in support of the English infantry. It evidently expected that a big hole would be made in the German lines.
>
> As the English and French advanced on the German second line, the smoke-cloud split and swung off, leaving the massed artillery in full view. The Germans could hardly believe their eyes at first, but then began to concentrate their artillery-fire, with the deadliest accuracy, on the English artillery with terrible effect.
>
> Dazed, perhaps, and somewhat surprized when the English took the first trenches, the Germans soon recovered their senses, and the reserves received the English with a terrific fire. The colonel of one of the Bavarian reserve regiments told me that they gathered 1,120 dead English on the sector in front of his regiment, in a space 1,300 yards wide and 200 deep.

To the German point of view the whole offensive operation was rendered futile at this juncture, as we are advised:

> From the moment the English in the Loos sector pierced the first German line, and successfully penetrated two kilometers farther, the attack appears to have lost initiative and direction. The German artillery concentrated its fire immediately back of the oncoming brigades to prevent the English reserves from coming up in support. The English artillery attempted to do the same to prevent the German reserves from coming forward, but failed to check them.
>
> German officers and men pay splendid tributes to French and English bravery and daring, but the unanimous opinion is that the English lost their heads after rushing the first line.
>
> English orders and instruction, even to the care of prisoners and dead, which I saw, were worked out with neatness, clearness, and comprehensiveness of details that caused the Germans to express the greatest admiration and acknowledgment of unsurpassed thoroughness; but all agreed that from the moment the first object had been attained, that of overrunning the first line, confusion set in.

A London artillery officer, quoted in a Paris dispatch appearing in the New York *Evening Post,* declares that there was no element of surprize in the Allied attack, and that the whole affair was "mainly a question of which side had the biggest supply of shells." He describes the attack as the attackers experienced it:

> Altho the actual advance came on Saturday (September 25), we knew of the plan on the previous Sunday, and began preliminary artillery operations on Tuesday.
>
> On Tuesday we began the work of wire-cutting and parapet-pounding. Eighteen-pounders, with shrapnel and howitzers, firing high explosives, started at dawn and continued throughout the day systematically smashing the German defenses. At night the Germans came out to repair the damage, but were swept back by the most prodigal of machine-gun fire.
>
> Wednesday was a repetition of Tuesday. There was no stinting of ammunition anywhere along our line, altho the number of guns in action was wonderful. It was noticeable that the Germans already were

husbanding their ammunition, making only a feeble reply, and their guns were palpably inferior in number and strength to ours. Wednesday night repair-work again was attempted with tremendous German losses. Thursday was the same story.

On Friday we intensified our fire. All along our section of the front the German wire was down and parapets were badly breached. The Germans had brought up more guns and ammunition and increased their artillery-fire, attacking our trenches and searching for our batteries and observing-stations. But the weight of our inexhaustible supplies of shells began to tell. The German front trenches became well-nigh uninhabitable from constant pounding, and it was evident that the front line was very lightly held.

Meanwhile, the superiority of our aeroplane equipment also was evident. The number of our machines was so great that we were able, to keep observers in the air above the German lines at all times, with plenty of machines in reserve to foil every German attempt to make observations above our positions.

On Friday night the machine-gun fire was like rain, falling constantly on the German positions and preventing repair-work on the wire. Then at 4.25 o'clock Saturday morning the real cannonade began. Along our section, of say five miles, there must have been 3,000 shells fired in five minutes. The bombardment was the biggest thing in the history of the war. The flash of guns was so continuous as to give an almost unbroken light in the gray dawn. The earth shook as in continuous ague. We had guns everywhere, and all were firing their hardest at carefully registered points in the German trenches. For every yard of trench four shells fell within five minutes, and each shell had a radius of destruction of at least twenty yards.

After five minutes there was a second's pause. The guns were switched to longer ranges and the infantry began its work. Now it was the guns' business to search out the enemy's supports. This second bombardment was not so intense, but was fierce enough to shake the earth. It lasted fully thirty minutes, and then the guns slackened and we began to get news of how things were going.

Our men had carried the first trench with ease, the second with some loss, and were now engaged in subduing the trench-forts that still held out. At noon the task set for our section had been accomplished. During the afternoon it became evident that great German reenforcements had arrived, and they shelled us heavily, but we held the ground won.

Many stories are told of the occupation of the little village of Loos, the first Allied hold on the coveted coal-mine region of upper France since the Germans swept down across it a year ago. In the New York *American* Philip Gibbs tells of one occurrence that is a tribute to German courage. They were searching the town for remaining German soldiers. He writes:

In one of the cellars an amazing incident happened which reveals the highest form of courage and self-sacrifice among the Germans. A colonel of a British battalion, which will be given a high place in history for this day's work, came into Loos after his men had already gone forward to Hill

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No. 70. With signalers and other men he established quarters in a house practically untouched by shell-fire.

At this time there was very little shelling, the artillery officers on either side being afraid of killing their own men. The house seemed fairly safe for the purpose of a temporary signal-station, but shortly after the colonel's arrival heavy shells began to fall very close. The German guns were obviously aiming directly at this building.

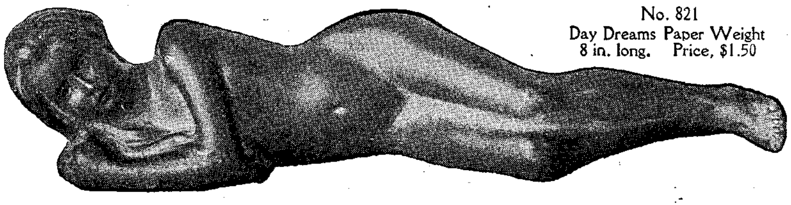
He ordered the cellars searched, and three Germans were found, but it was only after he had been in the house forty minutes that in a deeper cellar, not seen before, a German officer was discovered actually telephoning his own batteries, directing their fire.

Suspecting that the British colonel and his companions were important officers directing general operations, he had caused shells to fall upon the house, altho knowing a lucky shot would mean his own death as well as theirs. In any case he certainly did die bravely, having made the supreme sacrifice of courage.

RISKING DEATH FOR SCIENCE

MARY DAVIES, a young Englishwoman, recently performed a deed that will perhaps win her no great fame or lasting remembrance, but which, it is to be hoped, is somewhere clearly inscribed to the credit of herself and of the race that bred her. Private O'Leary, who, single-handed, held a British gun against the enemy and slew seven Germans, is a brave man. Whether Mary Davies is a brave woman in the same sense might easily be questioned; but there is a statement that "greater love hath no man" than such as compels him to lay down his life for other men, which leaves mere bravery out of consideration. Briefly: Miss Davies inoculated herself with gangrene bacilli, as a means of finding a cure for the many sufferers from this most horrible of war-scourges. In her case, there was no madness or exhilaration in the deed such as the warrior finds in his heroisms; there was no deep religious fervor, or other great emotion with which to hide the ghastliness of the thing she faced. She simply saw that if some one were to try inoculation for this disease it might solve the hopeless problem that confronted the surgeons daily in the pathological laboratories of the American Ambulance in which she served, and that the solution would mean life to thousands of wounded men. So she quietly submitted herself to the test, risking a loathsome death without even so much as notifying her coworkers in advance. As the story is told in a special dispatch to the New York *Sun*, we are informed that—

> Her duties in the last few months were chiefly directed toward the study of gaseous gangrene. She had seen many examples of the horrible results of this infection and had observed the invariably fatal course of the disease in animals inoculated with the bacilli. She watched and assisted in the experiments in which guinea-pigs were inoculated with gangrene bacilli. She had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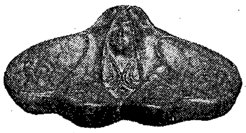
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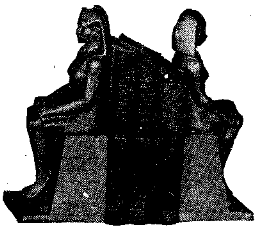
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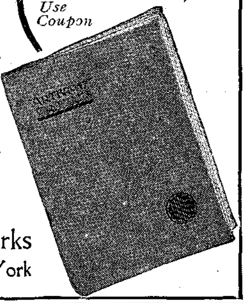

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become convinced of the efficacy of injections with quinin hydrochlorid and had concluded that the experiments on small animals had given all the results of which they were capable and that the time had come for an experiment on a normal human body, and not one from the battle-field, fatigued and wounded and possibly infected by other bacilli.

Well aware that her plan would be prevented if it became known, she determined, without a word to any one, to risk her life in an attempt to demonstrate the efficacy of the treatment, which she was convinced would cure the victims of this dread disease.

Her preparations deliberately and completely made, she waited until she was about to leave for a holiday, so that her absence would not disturb the work in the laboratory. She chose the deadliest strain of bacilli in the laboratory, obtained from the latest fatal case, of which two drops of culture sufficed to kill a guinea-pig. Then she inoculated herself in a manner most certain to produce the disease in animals, injecting fifty times the amount used to kill a guinea-pig, making one injection deep into the muscles of her thigh, the other just beneath the skin. Two hours later she quietly came to the laboratory and asked to be treated in the same manner as the animals under experiment.

The consternation caused by her announcement may be easily realized. Altho gangrene is so rare in civil life that it is practically negligible, those in the hospital knew only too well the dramatic rapidity and the horribleness of its effects, which make it more dreaded than any other form of disease, even the tetanus which the war has also produced. Treatment was given her at once, as we read:

Injections with a quinin solution were made at the points where she had inoculated the deadly bacilli. She was sent to the nearest hospital for observation and further treatment. Quinin injections were given a second time. Symptoms of a slight degree of infection developed within twenty-four hours, but they subsided without operation becoming necessary. She has now completely recovered.

The young heroine, who is not yet thirty, will be the first to regret that the story of her act has become known. She is a hard and conscientious worker, absorbed by her duties and absolutely free from any impulsive tendencies or the wish for publicity, her sole interest in the dangerous experiment having been its value as a test of the efficacy of a certain form of treatment. She has since defended her actions, saying that experiments with microbes are just as justifiable as those with new types of aeroplanes or with the antigas respirator. She took the same calm and scientific interest in her own treatment as if the experiment were being tried on one of the laboratory guinea-pigs.

Dr. Kenneth Taylor, of the University of Minnesota, pathologist at the American Ambulance, who has been directing the researches with the quinin treatment of gaseous gangrene, told the *Sun's* correspondent that while no one could feel higher admiration for the young woman's readiness to risk her life for the cause of science than himself, the scientific value of the experiment must not be overestimated.

"There are too many unknown factors

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ever grown by nature or made by man

The U. S. GOV'T REPORT (June, 1911) says that "John Lawson, writing about 1714 upon the resources of North Carolina, gives valuable information upon the *CYPRESS* canoes' part in the coast and river commerce at that time." How reasonable, then, is the deduction that "the best canoe wood in early times was Cypress,"—and how inevitable that later on "builders of sailboats and small ships in the South drew liberally upon Cypress for planking, decking, masts and other parts of the vessel."

201 YEARS LATER—IN 1915
we find a typical case of a modern sailboat in Michigan, planked with *CYPRESS* and perfectly sound, even at the water line, *after 22 years' use*—whereas the gunwales (of a much "harder" wood) are rotting away—without even a "5-day notice." *CYPRESS is the answer, Mr. sea-dog!*

"Valuable" Vol. 19 of the "Cypress Pocket" Library is what you want. (Drop a line quick.)

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The General says:—
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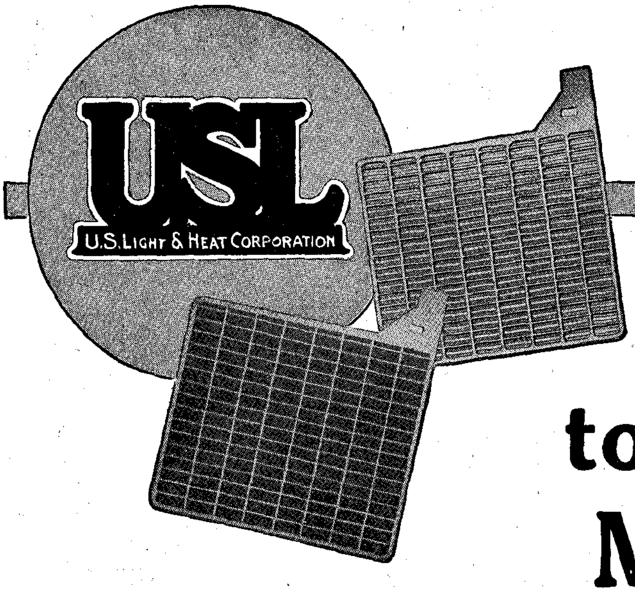


Starter

A Message to Literary Digest Motor Car Owners

For years the electric storage battery—the "black box of mystery"—has been an unsolved puzzle to the public.

And for years the general worthlessness of inferior starting and lighting batteries has been one of the most serious difficulties with which the motorist has had to contend.

For if your battery doesn't do its work the $600 to $6000 you have invested in a motor car represents very little immediate value to you.

Many thoroughly good motors, many perfectly efficient starters, thousands of lamps and thousands of spark plugs have been roundly abused for the simple reason that the battery was not doing its work and the owner was not aware of it.

PRACTICALLY every automobile owner has had it brought forcibly to him that because a battery is at best a mysterious thing, it can be "cheated."

A lot of inferior materials may be put into it, and neither you nor we could possibly know it until we had bought the battery, used it, and found it wanting. And as in the case of tires, a little careless work can ruin the efficiency of even the best materials.

The Great Battery Trouble

But by far the chief difficulty experienced in the use of the common types of starting and lighting batteries is the rapid deterioration of the plates due not only to inferior materials and faulty workmanship, but to an out of date method of combining what is known as the oxide paste with the grid to form the plate.

More than any other factor this paste and its proper combination with the grid determine the life and service of a storage battery. Its action in connection with the acid solution liberates the power stored in the battery, and this power is great or little, and the life of the battery long or short, as the plate is good or bad.

If the plates are not compact, solid, homogeneous, they will easily "wash" away, or break down under shock, and the life of the battery will be only one month, two months, or six months, as the case may be.

The Old Method of Construction

Briefly, and without going into obscure technicalities, the common method of making battery plates is to "hand-paste" them. The workman rubs the oxide paste (which "sets" very quickly) into the grid by hand, on one side, and then turns it over and rubs in the other side. One side "sets" before the other can be rubbed in, and the result is an imperfectly welded plate, full of flaws and weak spots, which gives a most unsatisfactory flow of current, washes away easily, is easily broken down, and is, therefore, the cause of the rapid deterioration you may have noticed in your battery.

Batteries

The Triumph of the Machine Pasted Plate

At the USL plant we apply a wonderful principle to battery building—new in application but one which chemists have sought for years to perfect. USL plates are* machine pasted. *Note the difference:

THE uncertain hand work has been done away with. USL plates are placed in an ingenious machine and the paste is quickly pressed in from both sides ***at once.*** It sets as a mass, and the result is a compact, solid plate, uniform in density all the way through. This plate wears evenly, gives off a constant and steady flow of power, does ***not*** crumble with vibration or road shock, does ***not*** wash away, and ***therefore lasts longer than any other starting battery plate ever made.***

This seemingly simple, though really wonderful principle of construction is the result of years of chemical and mechanical research. It is difficult to explain it in non-technical terms, but we want you to try one of these batteries. If you do you will never use any other.

Rightly Built And Closely Inspected

USL batteries possess many points of superiority aside from these wonderful machine pasted plates. They are the most carefully built and closely inspected batteries made in the world.

The boxes are sturdily constructed with doweled and dove-tailed corners. The jars are made of a superior grade of semi-flexible rubber, and before installation are tested far beyond any shock or strain they will ever get in normal service. Exclusive USL vents and expansion chambers prevent loss of acid solution. The terminals are strong and well made, and all metal parts, even to the handles, are lead coated to prevent corrosion.

And one of the most important features of USL construction is an ingenious method of grid casting which ***absolutely prevents*** plate buckling in normal service.

Sixteen years of battery building have taught how to build USL batteries right.

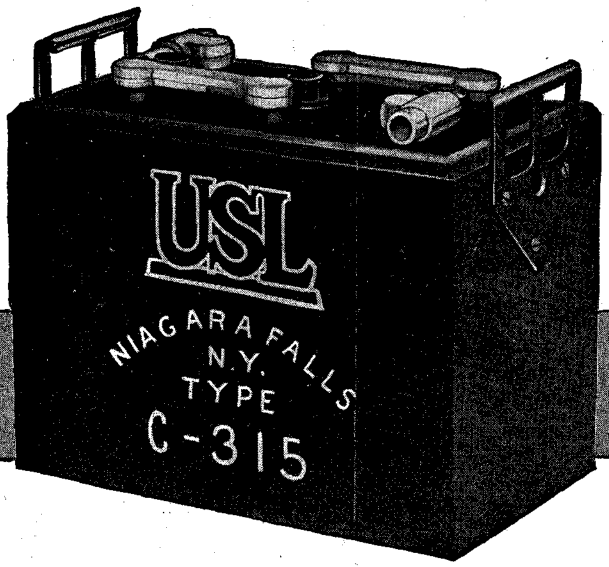
And Positively Guaranteed

The most generous guarantee and free inspection service you have ever known are sold with USL batteries. Every USL is guaranteed for fifteen months on a definitely specified ***dollars and cents*** adjustment basis.

You ***get*** what you pay for and ***know*** each month just what your adjustment will be, should your USL battery fail. And there is no limit placed on the free inspection service. You get it at any time and as often as you may require it. There can be no argument nor misunderstanding.

We want you to know USL batteries. Practically every railroad company in the United States, including the Pullman Company, uses USL batteries. Great telephone companies, signal concerns, vehicle manufacturers, automobile companies here and abroad, install USL batteries because of the wonderful lasting qualities of the marvelous machine pasted plates. We will show you a revelation in starting and lighting batteries. We will give you ***better*** batteries that ***last longer.***

Let us send you a free booklet telling all about the wonderful machine pasted plate. It will also explain why USL plates do not buckle. It will interest you.



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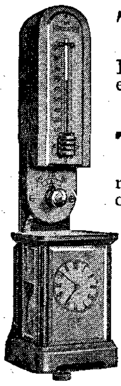

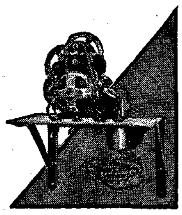

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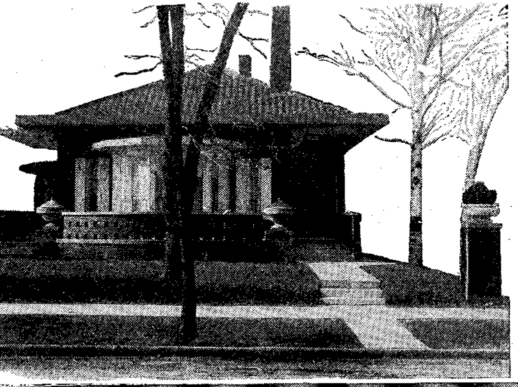

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concerned in any infection to warrant the conclusion that recovery in this case was the direct result of the treatment," he explained. "However, it forms an important addition to the results already obtained by the experiments with guinea-pigs."

COMIC RELIEF IN BELGIUM

THERE have been sorrow and misery enough in Belgium, and undoubtedly there still are. It is time for just a trace of humor to lighten the deep gloom. The German flag floats over the cathedral at Antwerp, German soldiers patrol the streets in all the cities, the Government buildings are taken over by the Germans, and yet so little impression has the German occupation made on the Belgians' fervent patriotism that one traveler who has recently returned from the captive nation is able to say, "Belgium is so little conquered in spirit that it is kept from instant revolt only by the hope that the Allies will soon drive the Germans out." And he records such a glimpse of the temper of the people as this:

> I saw a street-vender selling little buttons bearing the portraits of the King and Queen of Belgium, and, while this would not have struck me as noteworthy in Brussels, where nearly the whole population flaunts its loyalty by wearing the portraits of Albert and Elizabeth, it was another matter in Liége. The iron hand is much more prominent there. So I asked the vender if he was not afraid of offending the Germans. He was only a street-vender, but he rose to the situation. Stepping back and placing his hand on his heart with perfect dignity, he replied without a trace of heroics, "We are always Belgians."

Needless to say, where there is such a sentiment thrilling the hearts of a conquered people, there are sure to be here and there outbreaks of ironic humor and rather bitter satire which, however galling to those in authority, are amusing to outsiders, even to the most neutral. In his article in *The Outlook* for September 22, Arno Dosch, who is quoted above, tells of the outbreaks of the Marollians, natives of a quarter of Brussels that is quite uncontaminated by foreign invasion of any sort and distinctly Flemish. Says the writer:

> Their quarter, with its steep, winding, narrow streets, hugs the hill on which the Palais de Justice stands. This impressive building is a barrack now, and shortly after Brussels was occupied two 77-millimeter guns were swung into position near it, commanding the Marollian quarter. Incidentally, they are there yet. As soon as they were placed, from every house in the quarter where there was an extra length of stovepipe a dummy cannon was shoved out of a window.
>
> The soldiers made the Marollians take down the stovepipes, but they could not arrest a quarter of a million people.
>
> Regular patrols were placed in the quarter then, so the half-grown Marollian boys organized to patrol the streets also. Sticking carrots through the tops of old

derby hats, they contrived fair imitations of the German helmets, and for arms they carried broomsticks into the ends of which knives had been tied. They patrolled the streets as conscientiously as the Germans, and changed the guard as regularly. Every time the German Governor issued an order the Marollian commander did likewise, and his was pasted up beside the other.

One of the orders issued by the German Governor was hardly more than a piece of advice to the people to go back to what work they could find. It was not unkindly meant. But the Marollians posted an order directing no one to return to work, giving as a reason, "Brussels is temporarily closed for purposes of enlargement."

When white paper was pasted over this, a group of Marollians kept staring at it until the German sentry asked them what they were doing.

"We are looking at a map of Germany after the war," one of them coolly replied.

They were confining their attention to making threats when I was in Brussels. In fact, they had been restraining their humor for some time. Their last outburst had been too much for the Germans.

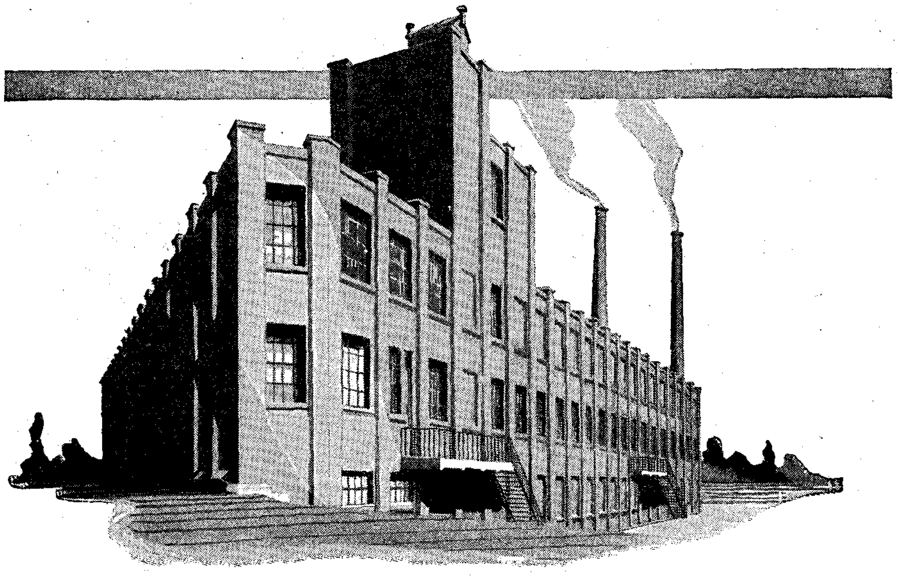
The boys who were pretending to do sentry duty, varying in age from fifteen to eighteen, marched down in front of the Bourse one day, carrots through their hats, broomsticks, and all, and drew up in parade-formation.

"*Direkt nach Paris*," their leader cried, and they all did the goose-step backward up the hill. Most of them are in jail yet.

STEALING $1,000,000 IN WHEAT

WE have long been familiar with the "deadly parallel," strest by certain papers and magazines, of the poor man given a life-sentence for the theft of a loaf of bread and the multimillionaire who "sees" the authorities and walks blandly away with a goodly share of city taxes or investors' earnings in his pocket. In these cases it is easy to decide that the poor man should have his bread and should trade off to the rich man his privilege of breaking stone indefinitely for the benefit of the State. But what is to be done in the case of a man who steals $1,000,000 worth of wheat for starving Belgians, especially when he is aided by the American, German, and French Ministers at The Hague, and the consuls of the various nations who reside in Holland? To be sure, these officials aided him unwittingly, but are they not just as surely implicated? As for the thief himself, he is quoted as asserting with only partial repentance: "I never stole before, and hope that I shall never have to steal again; but, if the same circumstances that then confronted me arose, I'd do it!"

The story of this amazing theft is told quite frankly in a statement of the Committee for Relief in Belgium, an organization that has in the last year and a half sent supplies to Belgium valued at more than $75,000,000. The guilty man is Captain J. F. Lucey, a former officer of the United States Army, and now a leading New York business man. The quotations



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Write today for our booklet B-2 which contains information of real value to prospective builders. We shall be glad to give you any information you desire about our work, or about building in general. We work under any form of contract, but you will be interested particularly in the Ferro Profit-Sharing Contract, as explained in our booklet. Write today.

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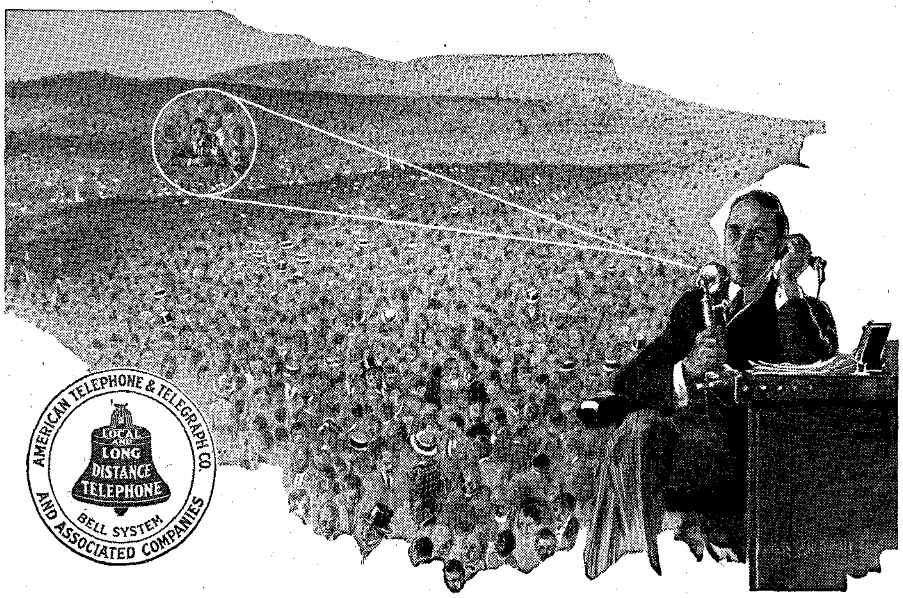
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Wherever you are, it is possible to reach any one of our hundred million population. You can single out from this vast throng any particular individual with whom you desire to speak.

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from the statement are taken from the New York *Times*. We are told that, in November, 1914, a committee came from Liége to report to Captain Lucey that only three days' food was left in that city and that unless the Commission could get food there at once 600,000 men, women, and children would starve to death. The rest of the story is told in the Captain's own words:

> I took the appeal of these Belgians to Dr. van Dyke, our Minister to The Hague. Dr. van Dyke prepared a petition to the Dutch Government, asking for 2,500 tons of grain, and I took this petition to Mr. Loudon, the Dutch Foreign Minister and former Minister from Holland to the United States. Mr. Loudon was in sympathy with us, but said that before he could grant the petition it would be necessary to get opinions from France and England. I hastened to the legations of these two countries.
>
> The English Minister was out, and at the French Legation we were told that the proposition would have to be referred to General Joffre, the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army. General Joffre probably has it yet, for I did not trouble to find out anything further about it.
>
> With the Belgian committee, I returned to Rotterdam much discouraged. We did not want red tape; we wanted food, and at once. Soon after returning to Rotterdam I learned that there were 10,000 tons of grain in ships in two ports on the Dutch coast. There were 2,500 tons at Hansweert and 7,500 tons at Terneuzon. The grain was originally owned by German merchants at Antwerp, Belgium. When war broke out the Belgian Government requisitioned the grain, but during the bombardment of Antwerp the ships left that harbor and sought refuge on the coast of Holland. The grain then became, according to Dutch laws, the property of Holland, having come into Dutch ports in time of war.
>
> The next problem was to get that grain, and I hit on a plan. I dictated a statement giving me absolute authority to get the grain on behalf of the Belgian Government, which claimed it, and I concluded it had as much right to the grain as the German or Dutch Government. I got the members of the Belgian committee to sign this statement, took 50,000 francs, and went to Hansweert. There were three grain-ships there, but the captains refused to recognize me or my authority, but said that they would recognize the authority of any Belgian consul in Holland.
>
> I went to the Belgian consuls, but all refused, saying they did not want to involve Belgium with Holland. The Belgian Minister at The Hague also refused on the same ground. A Mr. Hyman, of the Belgian Cabinet, arrived, and, with the influence of the members of the committee, he was induced to sign the papers authorizing me to take the grain in the name of the Belgian Government.
>
> I could not send the grain in the original ships, as they would be recognized, so I had the grain transferred to other ships. It took 500 stevedores to do this work, and we broke all records in doing it. Then the problem of clearance came up. There was no time to bother with red tape, and we issued clearance papers ourselves. They were not forgeries; we merely assumed the authority of issuing them, and the ships left for Antwerp.

Five hundred tons of food were immediately rushed to Liége—the first train into Belgium after the war started. The truth came out a few days later, and Ambassador Page and Dr. van Dyke protested vigorously; but, says the culprit, cheerfully:

> During this time I was stealing the 7,500 tons of grain at Teneuzon, and got away with 5,000 tons of it before I was caught. The Germans found out what I was doing and protested to the Dutch Government, which stopt us from taking the other 2,500 tons, which are, I think, still being held by Holland.
>
> I frankly admitted that I had taken the grain, but I said I was willing to pay what it was worth, $1,000,000, if they would bring proof of ownership. That stopt further protest; none of the claimants could prove it was their grain, to the exclusion of the claims of the others. I explained that Belgium, claiming the grain, had authorized me to get it, and that I had done so. I asked them what they were going to do about it. They did nothing; they could not do anything, but the day was won for Belgium. The ownership of the grain will probably resolve itself into a matter of international arbitration.
>
> Now, that is how we stole $1,000,000 worth of grain when the Belgians thought it would be impossible to get it.

HOW THE MOVIES MADE A THIEF

THE question of moving-picture censorship has been a vexed one since the cinema first came within reach of the general public. The greatest problem has usually been, What pictures should children see?—for an increasing number of the nickels and dimes paid in at the ticket-window of the "shadow show" are contributed by children of school age. Suppose the picture is a play that deals with crime of one sort or another: your child may get from it only the "moral" of crime's reward, but some one else's boy or girl may get something very different. Here are the documents in the case of one youngster *versus* the movies, given verbatim in *Big Brother Work*, a publication of the Big Brother Movement of New York City—three letters that passed between the secretary of that organization and a boy "doing time" at the House of Refuge on Randall's Island:

I

DEAR MR. S.:

I received your letter and was glad to hear from you; can you try to get me out as I don't like it hear. If I get out I will be good. I hope that you will get me out as I think you are one of my best frinds; you got me a Job & I would not behave. It was the movey that got me to steal & I hope that hear after I can live straight & earn an honest living as I hope I can as I have no more to say I reman Yours truly

CHAS.

II

DEAR CHARLIE:

Thank you for writing to me. I shall come over to the hospital on August 23rd and see you then.

Will you tell me how the "movies"

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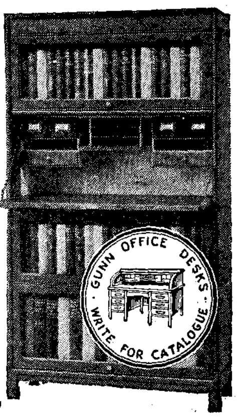

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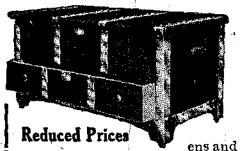

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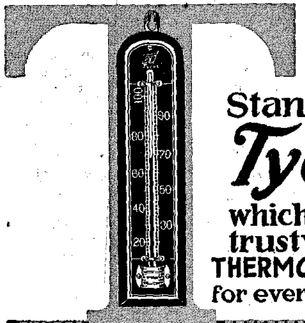

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taught you to steal? Do you mean that you saw men in the pictures who were stealing and that suggested it to you, or do you mean that you stole money in order to go to the "movies"?

I am very much interested to know what you say. Very sincerely yours,

R. C. S.

III

DEAR SIR

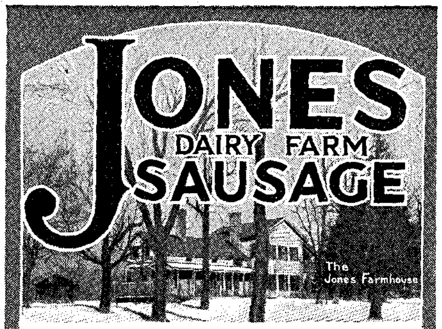
Just gat your letter & was glad to hear from you I will tell you how it was once I went to a shaw & saw a picture named working in a office & he stealls money from a safe & is not blamed a young cleark is accused & sent to jail & at last they discover the theif and he has one more chance & when I saw that I thought It would be easy for me so I took a chance & was not caught and so I kept it up & at last was caught & discharged so I think If I got a chance I would live stright as I have no more to say I remain Yours Truly,

CHAS.

THE ROUTINE OF WAR

IT is safe to say that many a soldier fighting with creditable valor for his country at the present time enlisted in the first place to escape the dull daily routine of his civilian life. To such a one war seems the finest adventure in the world, where the reiteration and rota of more sober pursuits are unknown. From bath, breakfast, office, luncheon, office, dinner, somnolence, and sleep he flees to take part in forays, ambushes, hand-to-hand encounters, skirmishes, scouting expeditions, and the free, open life of march and bivouac. What disappointment and disillusionment he must suffer now, if reports be true, to find that, in the trench life that has come to be synonymous with war, routine is even more rigid than at home! Hours, days, sometimes weeks, he must spend in a narrow ditch, with every phase of the fighting an old, old story, repeated in the same way nearly every day. Such is the impression of conditions to be gained from the story of Royal D. Tracy, a British subject writing in the New York *Evening World*, who lately left the front carrying with him fragments of German shrapnel. As recompense for the shrapnel he has his discharge papers, a certification that he has been through a gas-attack and must have careful treatment, and a recommendation for a commission. He spent 326 days in the trenches, by his own count, and nothing of its routine is unfamiliar to him. He tells of the day's work as he learned it at Fleurbaix, where, as a member of the "Happy Fifth," he spent eight weeks soon after landing in France. The first experience comes at nightfall, as he relates:

> Troops are taken into the trenches at 8 P.M. in platoons of sixty-four men each. These platoons are distributed along the line at short intervals, and then the captains of companies and lieutenants of platoons lay out the details to bring in rations. The work of the ration-parties



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This is because the people who appreciate a real old-fashioned farm sausage like ours want it regularly and frequently.

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is to go back about a mile and a half to the supply-wagons and bring in the food to last twenty-four hours—fresh beef, fine bacon, pea-soup in tubes in concentrated form. Then there comes in round tins a stew that contains meat and several kinds of vegetables. We got plenty of bread, tinned butter, and lots of jam. A certain quantity of rum also is given out every day despite the Prohibitionists.

After the ration-parties get back to the trenches and if things are quiet, they are allowed three hours' sleep. Meantime sentries are set and the rest of the men are put to work improving the trenches—filling sand-bags, building up the sides of the trenches which may have caved in, strengthening the sides of the traverses or digging new ones. Traverses are the ditches that run back from the trenches and are a protection against enfilading fire.

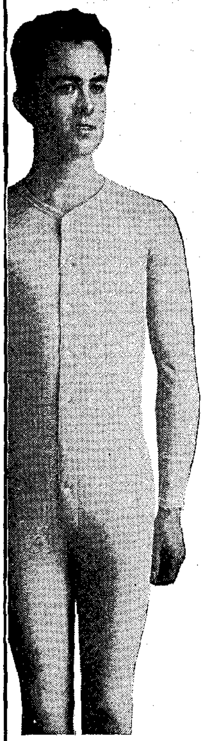
Then there is the work of improving the dugouts so as to make them as nearly bomb-proof as possible, widening paths, pumping water, and attending to the sanitary system. There is a great difference in trenches. In Flanders it is impossible to dig down more than from eighteen inches to three feet. That makes it necessary to dig them wider so as to get enough earth to bank up the sides toward the enemy. The banking is done with bags of earth piled so as to lap over each other, as bricks are laid.

While the sentries are on the outlook, working parties are sent out to put up or repair the barbed-wire entanglements. The opposing armies steal each other's barbed wire. If we needed wire to fill up a gap in our entanglements a volunteer would be sent out under cover of darkness with a pair of cutting-pliers to get it from the German lines. Part of the duty of the listening-patrol is to watch for heads that may appear above the German lines while this wire-stealing is going on and give warning to the chap with the pliers.

Working-parties, listening-parties, and ration-parties are the few escapes from the monotony of trench existence; but the diversion is frequently dearly bought, as we read:

For listening-patrol duty an officer and five men are detailed from each platoon. They are all volunteers, because the game is extra-hazardous. When they go out in front of the trench word is passed along the line to be careful not to fire on them. There appears to be a tacit understanding among the soldiers on opposing sides that helps men on listening-patrol to come through oftener than would seem possible. I have passed a German in the dark while we were both on the same duty and neither of us would speak, altho each knew the other was a deadly enemy in action. There is an unwritten law that when anything is coming off both patrols will have five minutes to get back to their trenches. During the first months of the war it was a great stunt to bring back a listening-patrol alive, but that has been cut out now because of reprisals. I would rather go out on listening-patrol than be detailed to a ration-party.

Ration-parties are fair game for the enemy. They will be shelled or fired on by a machine gun stationed in a tree if they are revealed by the enemy's flare. The German flare shoots up in the air over the Allies' trenches and bursts out into a great



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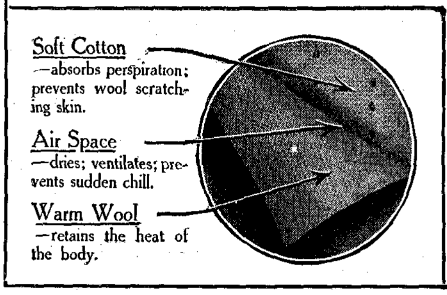
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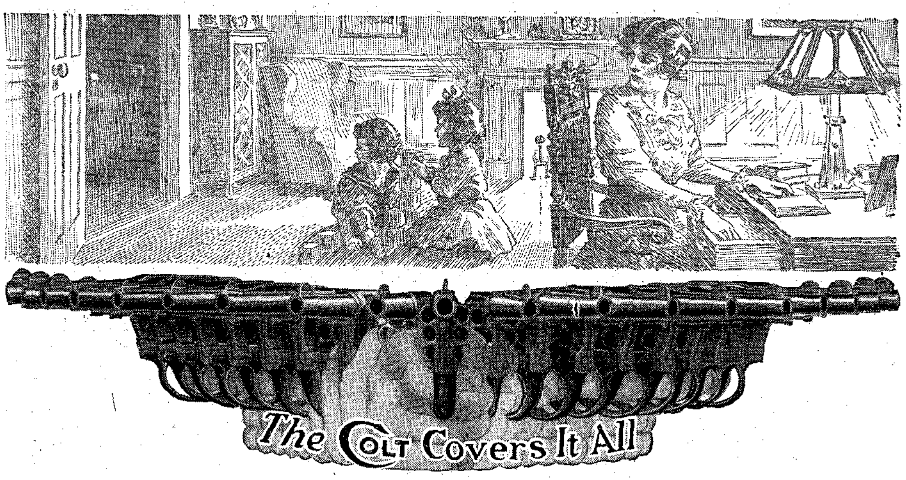
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75 Tulip Bulbs, all first size, taken from 25 named varieties, for $1.00.

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Plant near your home—in your garden or back yard. The beautiful blossoms in a multitude of brilliant colors and shades will make April a spring month worth while.

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Write or call at our store, mention "Literary Digest," and secure this splendid collection of Tulip Bulbs for only $1.00, prepaid to your home anywhere in the United States, with our 1915 Fall Catalogue, containing a list of the best bulbs for Fall planting.

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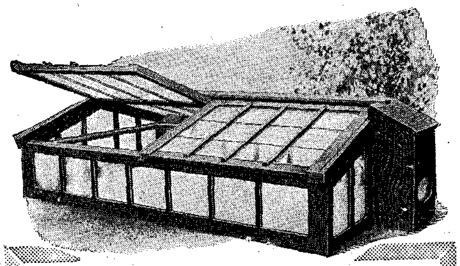

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"LITTLE GEM"
Greenhouse $49.50
Complete with Heater for—

Probably you didn't suppose you could get a real greenhouse, with its own heater, for less than fifty dollars, or for twice *fifty dollars for that matter.*

And it isn't a toy either. It gives forty square feet of growing space below Duo-Glazed Sash (perfected double light sash with air space between, insulating against cold).

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The "Little Gem" is compact—practical—efficient. You can't get inside and walk around, but you can grow as much as can be grown in any forty feet of greenhouse soil anywhere.

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light that lasts long enough to enable the gunners to get a few shots, and then it goes out. The French flare has a parachute arrangement which keeps the contrivance in the air for several minutes while from three to six lights are set off in succession.

In contradiction of certain claims that have been made to the effect that in Europe fighters are liquor-inspired, we read: "If the night passes without any attack, each man gets a shot of rum from the platoon sergeant." When the men are thus fortified for a quiet day the routine goes on:

> Then bacon is given out with the braziers, and breakfast is prepared. While breakfast is under way the men shave. Every man in the "Happy Fifth" carries a little steel mirror, 3 by 6 inches, by which to shave.
>
> After breakfast rifles are cleaned from stock to tip-sight. Even cartridges are taken out of the Webb equipment and rubbed up. As each man has 230 rounds dealt out to him this is some job. The rifles are cleaned and inspected four times a day. The reason for this is that in the trenches the dirt is bound to get into the rifle-barrels.
>
> The Webb equipment is a harness that goes over a man's head. It is made of webbing, and I believe it was invented by a man named Webb. In a carrier that hangs over one shoulder are the 230 rounds of cartridges. At the back hangs the steel blade of the entrenching tool, the handle hanging at the man's left side. Over that is the haversack, and on the right side is the water-bottle. Across the shoulder-blades is the knapsack, in which are a blanket, overcoat, change of underwear, towel, soap, and shaving kit. The haversack contains the emergency ration, which consists of what the French call "bully beef," six beef-extract capsules, a package of tea, and a pound of field-biscuits. The best pudding I ever ate is made by soaking field-biscuits in hot water or boiled condensed milk, and spreading jam over the top of the mess.
>
> When a Tommy empties his jam-tin he always makes a hand-grenade out of it. First he fills it half-way up with any junk he can find lying about. Then he puts in the explosive, and arranges a fuse with a detonating-cap. The addition of a string with which to swing the grenade when it is thrown completes the contraption. I saw a man in the hospital who had been injured by a jam-tin grenade. The surgeons took forty-two phonograph-needles out of his back, besides other stuff.

Besides the three hours' sleep which the men may or may not get at night, they are allowed two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon. The rest of the time, when the enemy is quiet, is spent in the prosaic duties of sentry-go or sniping.

Even when the actual fighting comes, it is usually conducted according to a method long ago memorized by the attacked as well as by the attackers. To quote:

> The Germans have a regular system during an attack, and that makes it easier to meet them. There are ten or fifteen minutes between moves. First there is the gas-attack; after the gas has lifted they

bombard, and after everybody is supposed to be dead in our trenches, the German makes his rush; he generally "gets his."

The British soldier when meeting a charge from the trenches lies right over the top of the embankment and plugs away as fast as he can. The German, on the other hand, keeps under cover and pops up and down between shots. We get 'em when they pop up.

It is my observation that the Bavarian or Saxon soldier is superior to the Prussian in a charge. With the bayonet the Saxon will come straight on and never stop until he is knocked over; but a Prussian can drop on his knees and beg for mercy as quickly as anybody in the world. We used to show the youngsters mercy. We called them "chickens," and the poor little fellows were sometimes in pretty bad shape when they gave up.

THE DOG'S DAY IN FRANCE

NOT so many years ago the French people had a beautiful joke at Germany's expense. That it was a part of the absurd German military scheme only made it the more shriekingly funny. As if the "goose-step," the slap-stick salute, the official strut, and the private's stolid obedience were not fanciful enough, it was only needed that the German War Office should take it into its head to train *dogs* for their precious army! It was to laugh—uproariously. Thus did Aurélien Scholl, of ambiguous name but French sympathies, describe the German maneuvers after dogs "came in":

> Before General Waldersee there passed in review the Second Bulldog Brigade, the First Regiment of Bow-wows, and the Second Regiment of Imperial Poodles. Dogs over seven years enter the *Landwehr*, and all those who have their tails in the shape of a trumpet are enrolled in the band.

But in this case, remarks a Paris correspondent of the New York *World*, "it was the old story—the French failed to learn from the enemy." Since then they have learned perhaps even more than the Germans had to teach about the use of dogs in war. It is no longer a joke, and now, so Secretary O. Bert, of the French Association for Training War-Dogs, informs the correspondent, there are three classes of dogs being used at the front—patrol-dogs, linking-dogs, and ambulance-dogs. He explains further:

> The first class are always of the sheep-dog breed, chiefly from Picardy or Flanders, and noted for their intelligence and sense of smell. Their calm temperament, too, counts. The fox-terrier also was tried, but his nervous system was found to be too delicate and highly strung, and consequently his temperament is too excitable. The sheep-dog's sense of smell is wonderful; he easily detects the presence of an enemy a hundred or even a hundred and fifty yards away.
>
> The training of the dog for sentinel- and patrol-work, when he is always accompanied by soldiers, is simple and speedy. Of course, there is, first of all, a selection of specially intelligent dogs made in Paris,

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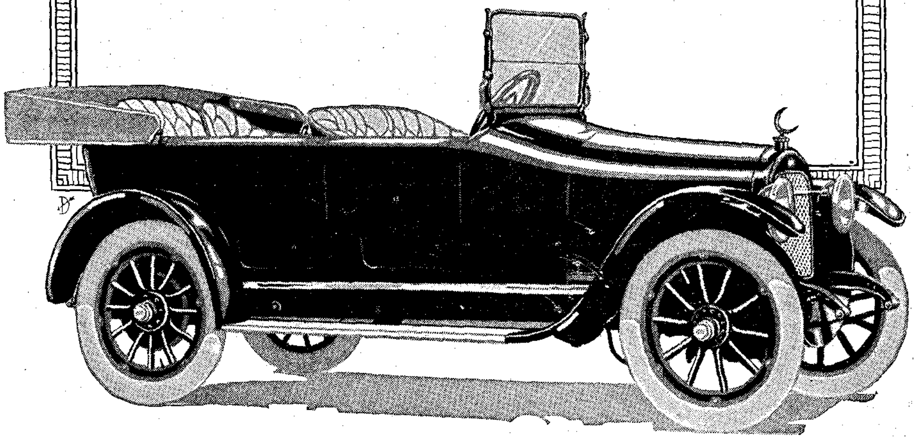

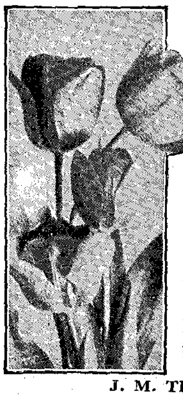

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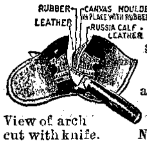

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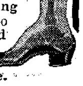

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Make Them Yourself

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This and firm crimp mean smooth feed and ejection.
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If You Carry Them in a
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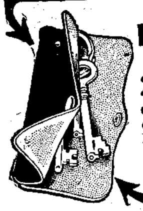
With Your Name Stamped in Gold Leaf



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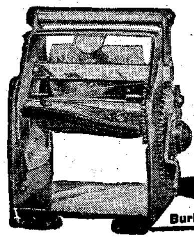

Yes, and more. That's the record of many men who shave themselves. Old blades made sharper than new—in 10 seconds. Quick, velvety shaves for life with the wonderful, new

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Burke Mfg. Co., Dept. 2377 Dayton, O.

but when the dogs selected have been sent to the front it requires only four nights' teaching to make them fit for their work. The chief difficulty is to make them learn not to bark, but only growl. Violence is never used; a tap or two on the head is enough when they start barking.

The training of dogs for linking-purposes—that is, for keeping two bodies of soldiers in touch with each other—requires two months. The course for an ambulance-dog is nearly a year. The ambulance-dog, unlike the patrol- or linking-dog, must be taught to bark so as to give notice to the battle-field searchers when he has found a wounded man.

In the case of patrol- and linking-dogs there must always be some one whom the dog knows at the point to which he is to be sent. The dog must have exceptional qualities if he is to act independently; if he is to be used, for instance, for dragging a stretcher out to wounded men under fire or small portable kitchens on broad-gage wheels to men in an advanced fighting-line, or at a listening-post. They can not be used for independent work where woods or forests have to be negotiated.

In linking-work the dog at the outset always makes first for his point of departure, and from there starts for the detachment to which he is to carry his message; but on his second or third journey his sense of smell enables him to make a short cut between the two points. The speed shown by the linking-dogs is sometimes remarkable. One strong dog has been known to cover a mile in less than five minutes, and at French maneuvers the war-dogs sent out on linking-duty returned thirty-five minutes before a squadron of cavalry dispatched on the same duty at the same time.

The patrol- or sentinel-dog works only at night. During the day he stays in the trenches with the men, most of his time asleep. Then, when night descends he leaps with the patrol- or listening-party out of the trenches and passes the hours till dawn in the perilous work of patrolling the four or five hundred yards of front the party is assigned to cover. Thanks to him, the party is insured against surprize by an enemy patrol.

We are told that the dogs are "recruited" from all parts of France, many from the farming districts, enlisted by their peasant masters "for the duration of the war." "I have already three sons and a son-in-law with the colors," wrote one father of a family to the Association, "and now I give my dog—and *vive la France!*" We are told further that—

Some ambulance-dogs are famous. To mention only three: There is "Loulou," the gift of the poet Edmond Rostand to the French Army; "Stop," of the Fifteenth Army Corps, who has saved scores of lives, and "Flora," of the Twelfth Alpine Chasseurs, who did linking-work for four days, running under a rain of shell without receiving a wound.

Dogs have not yet been quoted in army orders. When they are, there is one dog that will not be forgotten—"Marquis," who, tho wounded by shrapnel, kept on his way to a far-off detachment and arrived breathless and panting at his destination, only to die as the dispatch he carried was taken from his neck. "That dog deserved the Legion of Honor," many remarked.

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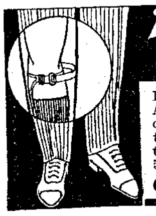

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MOTHER—"Never mind, darling, you shall see it next time—if you're very good."—*Punch.*

Dream Come True.—"Did you ever dream of being a pirate when you were a boy?"

"Oh, yes. Isn't it queer? Now I'm in the prosaic business of managing an automobile repair-shop."

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Safer Not.—"I want to see your beauty-editor," said the caller at the sanctum of a popular magazine.

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"I am."

"Got confidence in it?"

"I have."

"Then you don't want to see her."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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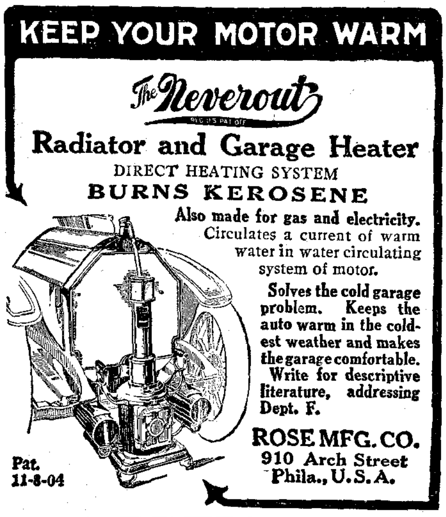

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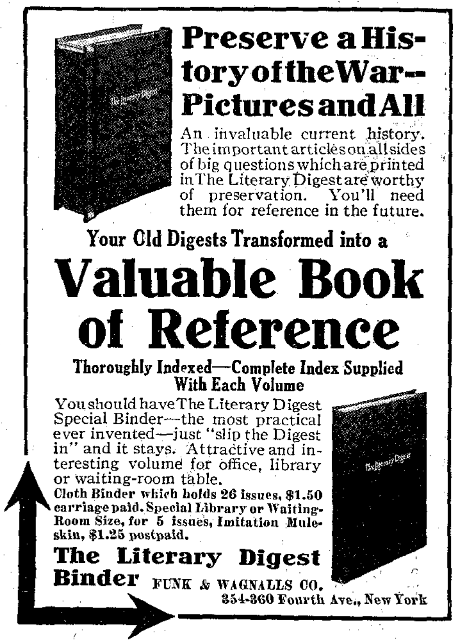

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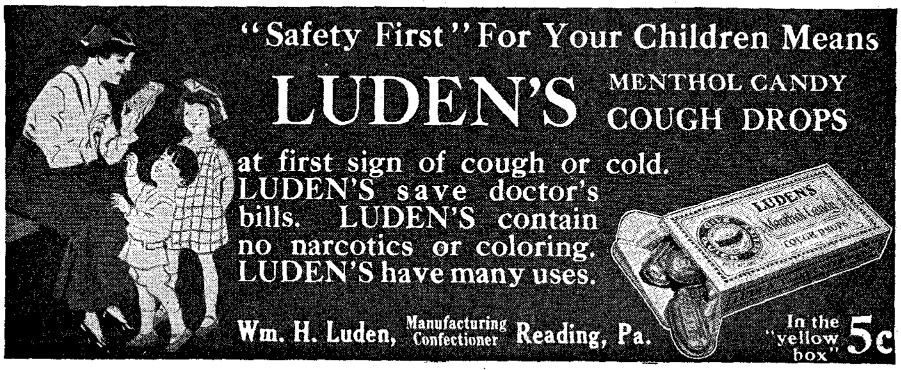
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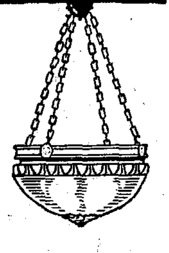

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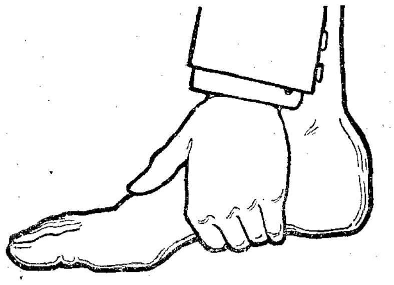

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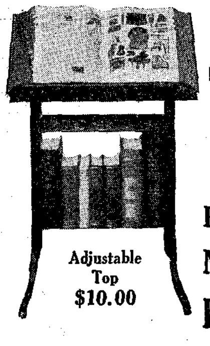

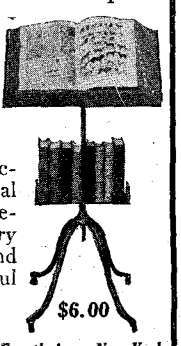

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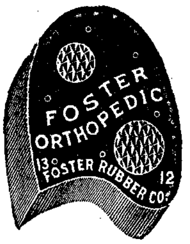

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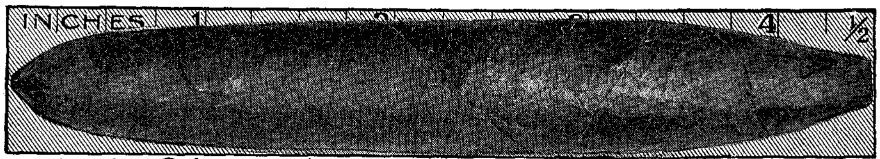

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

RAILWAYS IN THE HANDS OF RECEIVERS

THE appointment, in the last week of September, of a receiver for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system, comprising 3,865 miles of road, called new attention to the extraordinary amount of mileage now in the hands of receivers in this country. It makes a total of 41,988 miles, this mileage being held by 82 companies, and representing a par-value capitalization of $2,264,000,000. *The Railway Age Gazette* is imprest by the fact that this mileage in receivership is one-sixth of the total railway-mileage in the country and exceeds the total railway-mileage of any country in the world, except Russia, Asiatic and European. The total par value of the capitalization of the railways under receivership is 15 per cent. of the par value of all the railway-capitalization in this country.

These figures present "a record of insolvency unparalleled in history." The largest mileage in receivership heretofore was the amount for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, when railroads operating 40,818 miles were in receivers' hands. The capitalization, however, was somewhat higher then than it is now, being about $2,500,000,000 as against $2,264,000,000. Moreover, the capitalization in 1894 was 25 per cent. of the total capitalization, whereas now, as already stated, it is only 15.

The appointment of receivers for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system came at a time when it was believed that financial houses were proceeding satisfactorily with plans for a financial reconstruction of the road. These plans had been long under way. Unexpected delays and postponed dates had, however, for some time pointed to an ultimate receivership as the best step toward a permanent solution of the troubles of the road. The bankers who were charged with the reorganization-plans are understood to have found it impossible to reconcile divergent interests among security-holders, and reconciliation was necessary before a voluntary readjustment of the road's finance could be carried through. The receivership therefore takes the form of a preliminary movement aiming to bring about an ultimate agreement. One of its advantages will be that it will permit the elimination of certain mortgage-restrictions that interfered with any reorganization without foreclosure. It should also result in a material reduction of the fixt charges of the road. The troubles of this system date back twenty years. They have been outlined by a writer in the New York *Times:*

"Behind all the immediate embarrassments lay a contract from which there was no escape. Twenty years ago the men in charge drew up financial plans which were too limited for a growing railroad. Instead of drawing up one single first mortgage they drew up a great number of small ones. There was no general refunding plan, no sufficient foresight for extension and development. The holders of each set of bonds considered themselves superior in strength. They would not surrender their bonds for bonds under a unified mortgage. There was only one consolidated mortgage, but this did not suffice. Under that kind of financing the railroad had difficulty getting funds. It made many trips to the banks and each time the interest-charges climbed upward. If there had been a large central mortgage it would have been quite easy to sell new instalments of bonds as they were needed."

The writer in *The Times* reminds readers that this road runs through territory in which a number of other roads have come to grief. The Rock Island lines touch the Southwest, and they are in receivership. The Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain lines, the Wabash Railroad, the International and Great Northern, and the St. Louis & San Francisco all run through the belt and all have been put into receiverships. In several instances there were mismanagement and financial indiscretion. No indication has been given that reckless financing had anything to do with the fall of the M. K. & T. system. A St. Louis paper, *The Times*, points out that much of the responsibility rests on governmental authorities.

"Another great system—the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway—is the last of the great Missouri railroads to fall victim to adverse railroad-legislation by incompetent assemblymen coupled with unjust and unfair rulings by commerce commissions. For three years and more the St. Louis *Times* has repeatedly and consistently called attention to the fact that the railroads in this State could not exist, but were doomed to bankruptcy and receivership, if the reduced passenger- and freight-rates were permitted to continue in force. Added to the burdens imposed by adverse legislation and reduced freight- and passenger-rates, comes the additional burden of the parcel post, with its attending losses to the railroads.

"No State in the Union has suffered so generally and so decidedly as has Missouri. Every railroad of magnitude operated from St. Louis, excepting those affiliated with the Eastern railroads, has met the same fate. The fact is that the people of Missouri have suffered at the hands of the Democratic and Republican politicians, who promoted and advanced their private ambitions by inciting and creating a hatred and prejudice against the railroads, which prejudice resulted in irreparable harm and injury to the State and the bond- and stockholders interested in the securities of the respective railroads. The M. K. & T. receivership is another monument to our blundering busybodies at Jefferson City."

GERMANY'S RECOVERY OF HER LOST EXPORT TRADE

With the business of German export-houses brought practically to a standstill by the war, and notably so in the case of Hamburg, a writer in the *Berliner Tageblatt* discusses the prospects for recovery after the war is over. Many exporters in Hamburg are now short of working capital. This is largely attributed to the fact that, in times of peace, Hamburg exporters were very free in giving credit, the consequence being that the war locked up this capital in belligerent or hostile countries and in neutral countries where a moratorium had been declared. The writer confesses to difficulty in judging at present of the ultimate prospects for recovering German export trade. German export circles, however, are confident that after a certain period—this period perhaps extending over

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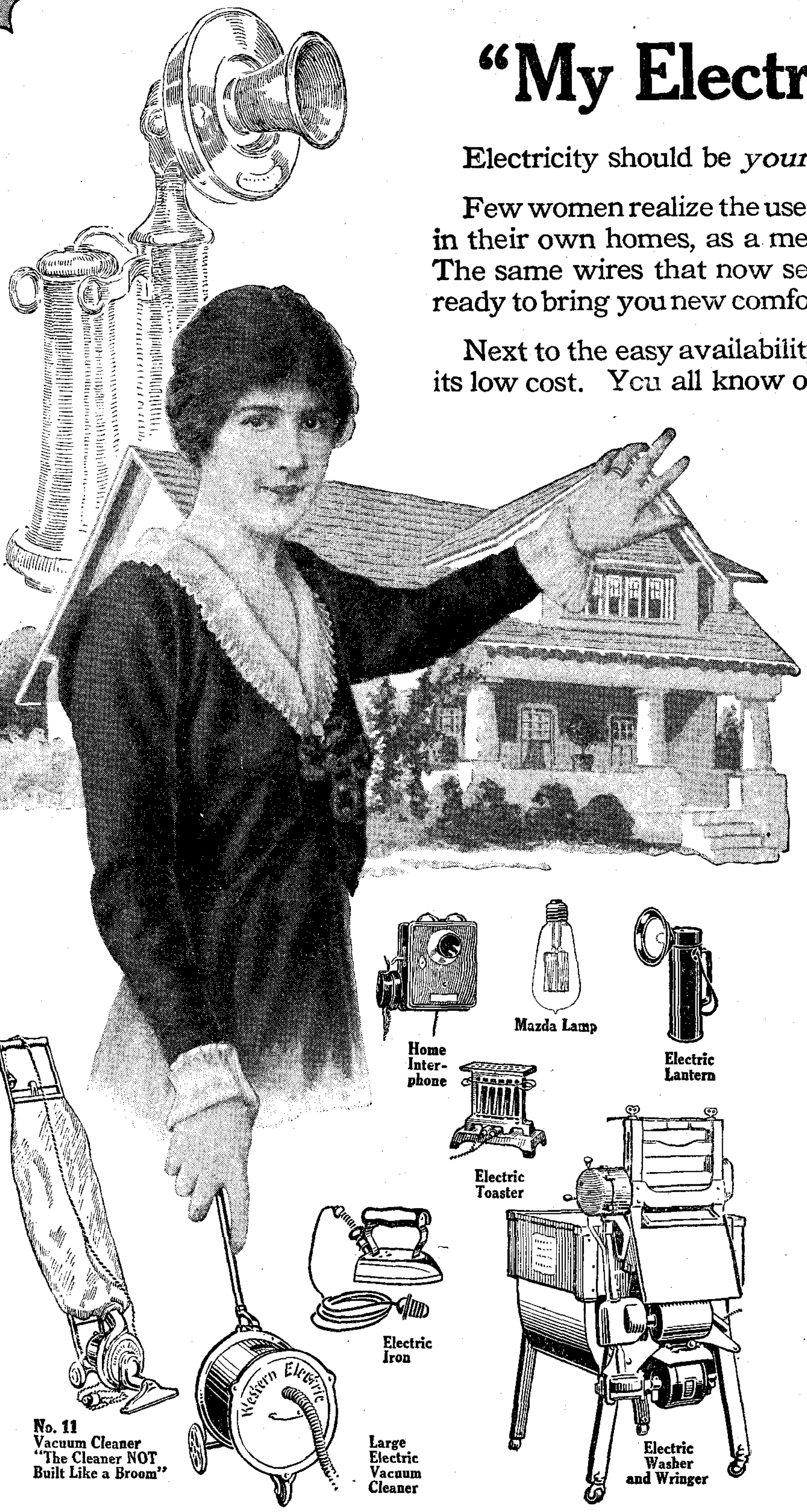
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some years—the export trade of Germany "will not be much worse off than before the war." This means that exporters will be able in time to renew their old relations, but there will be a transition-period in which the export trade "will have to contend with difficulties." The writer says further:

"In judging the extent of the turnover after the conclusion of peace, a distinction will have to be made between the products which other countries urgently require from Germany, such as dyes, kali, sugar, semimanufactured goods, etc., and articles which can partly be procured elsewhere. The first-mentioned can be sold to abroad directly the war is over, for the foreign stocks of these products were in part exhausted months ago. The delivery of these goods renews relations with the countries with whom Germany is now at war, and it is believed in technical circles that this will lead to a restoration—perhaps after the lapse of some years—of business in other articles.

"It must further be taken into account that consumption in all countries is restricted at present, and that on the conclusion of peace England and North America will not be able to rely upon their own production. The sale of German machinery may be difficult for some years to come, especially in English territory. However, against eventual losses a compensation will be found in the fact that probably exports to the East and the Mohammedan world will be more extensive than before. In South America economic conditions are being gradually restored."

THE PROPORTION OF BONDS AND STOCKS IN BRITISH RAILWAYS

The London correspondent of the New York *Times Annalist* recently presented interesting figures showing the proportion of stocks and bonds represented in the capitalization of English railways, the cost of the roads per mile, the average fare per passenger, the average receipt per ton for freight, etc. Following are interesting points from the letter:

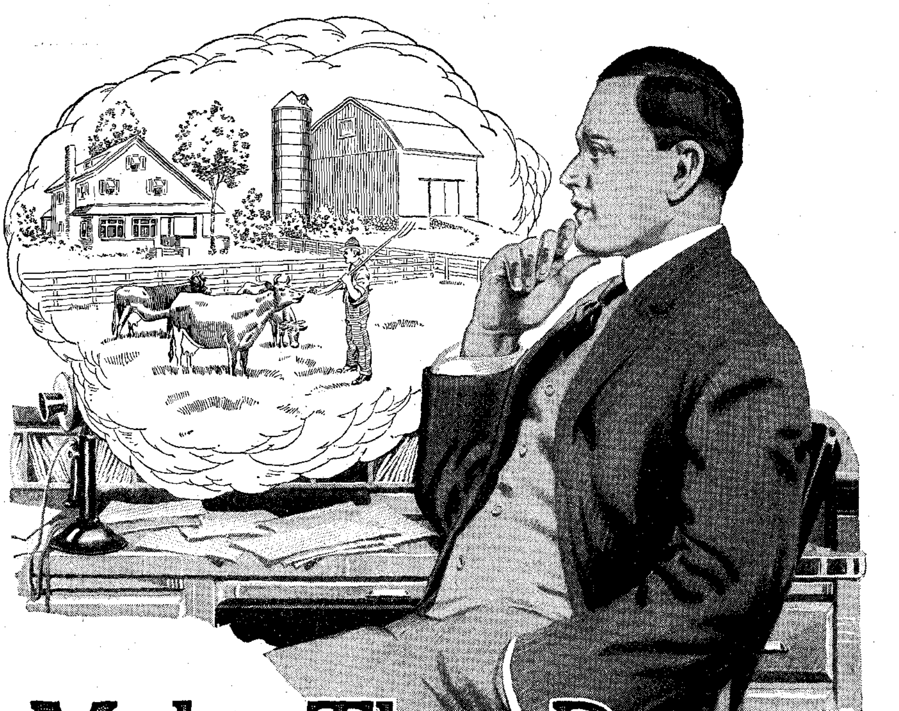
"The following table gives the proportion of total capitalization represented by debentures or bonds, preferred stock, and ordinary or common stock. The figures are taken as they stand, without reference to 'watering' in the past.

	Proportion of Total Capital Represented by		
Company	*Bonds P. C.*	*Preferred P. C.*	*Ordinary or Common P. C.*
North Western	31.2	34.7	34.1
North Eastern	29.5	31.2	39.3
Midland	21.0	40.5	38.5
Great Western	25.4	37.4	37.2
South Western	31.2	39.5	29.3
Brighton & South Coast	27.5	32.1	40.4
Lancashire & Yorkshire	28.6	44.3	27.1
Great Northern	24.6	39.5	35.9
Great Eastern	28.7	47.2	24.1

"Below will be found a table giving the total cost of the railways per mile and the amount of ordinary capital per mile:

Company	*Cost of Railway Per Mile*	*Ordinary (Common) Capital Per Mile*
Great Western	$182,500	$60,500
Great Central	321,000	64,000
Great Eastern	250,000	65,000
South Western	265,000	72,500
North British	273,500	82,500
North Eastern	236,000	91,000
Great Northern	325,000	106,000
Caledonian	311,000	110,000
North Western	338,000	112,000
Brighton & South Coast	325,000	115,000
Lancashire & Yorkshire	595,000	160,000
Midland	492,500	186,000

"The above figures indicate a wide variation between the various companies in regard to the capitalization per mile of railway. The Midland, at $186,000 per mile, is apparently in the weakest position in this respect, but its figures have been affected more than any other by 'watering' on a gigantic scale in the halcyon days of 1897."



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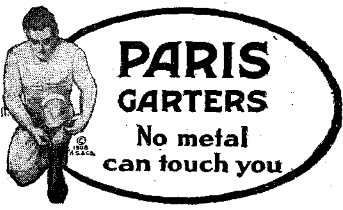

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

September 30.—In the Artois district the Allied attack slows down to a consolidation of the ground gained and resistance against the German counter-attacks. In the Champagne area the advance is maintained with great stubbornness, tho at a slow pace. Here the Allies are said to be in full possession of the German first trenches, and at some points to have penetrated to and held the second line, but all advances beyond this point have been driven back.

October 3.—French aviators shell the neutral city of Luxemburg, where it is reported Kaiser Wilhelm has his headquarters. Berlin reports the capture of the big French dirigible *Alsace*, near Rethel, in Ardennes.

October 5.—Big-gun duels are taken up again all along the line, with some hand-to-hand grenade-work in the trenches at various points. The artillery is most heavily engaged north and east of Arras, near Épine de Vedegranges, in the Champagne district, and from Houette to Les Éparges, in the Argonne. North of Verdun a German troop-train is destroyed by artillery-fire. A sudden German attack at Obrey, in the Vosges, Paris claims, is successfully repulsed.

October 6.—The French capture the Champagne village of Tahure and top the hills to the north of the town, which command the Challerange-Bezancourt railway, their objective in this attack.

IN THE EAST

September 29.—Altho General von Hindenburg reports progress in the northeast, Petrograd announces that his forces have been forced back 25 miles, from Grubukoi, southeast of Dvinsk and the terminus of an eastern branch of the Dvinsk-Vilna Railroad, to Postawy, on the same railroad. They also claim German reverses to the south, tho they admit the German recapture of Smorgen, south of Vilna.

September 30.—The Germans continue successful, they claim, before Dvinsk, and in Volhynia, to the southeast, but elsewhere the Russians drive them back, or hold their ground.

October 1.—The Austrian forces continue the bombardment of the Servian positions on the Save River. Near Gorazza, Vienna reports, a Montenegrin detachment is put to flight. An Austrian force enters Montenegrin territory for a short distance.

October 3.—Persistent reports indicate that the German advance in Russia has been halted, and in many places, especially about Dvinsk, has been repulsed.

GENERAL

September 21.—Austria officially orders all factories engaged in making cotton-yarn to close up and deliver the raw material on hand for military purposes. It is estimated that this order will deprive 100,000 people in the Czech districts of means of livelihood.

September 27.—The American sailing-ship *Vincent* is blown up by a Russian mine off Cape Orloff on the White Sea coast, and sinks, a total loss. All lives are saved.

September 29.—The German wireless service reports that Allied troops land in

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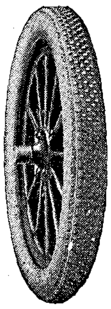

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October 1.—Athens reports Bulgarian troops from Sofia moving on the Servian frontier. Bucharest reports that Bulgaria is mobilizing all men under sixty-five years, and that no citizen under forty-five is allowed to leave the country, martial law being proclaimed. It is said that Bulgarian artillery is being massed along the frontier of Dobrudja, the corner of Roumania between the Black Sea and the Danube that was taken from Bulgaria in 1878. Sofia reports that large numbers of Macedonian soldiers are deserting the Servian Army to join the Bulgars.

Casualty lists giving the names of Prussian killed, wounded, and missing account for 63,468 between September 17 and September 28, and give a grand total up to the latter date of 1,916,148. These last ten lists show casualties greatly in excess of any recent ten.

As a result of a conference with Premier Asquith and War Secretary Kitchener, most of the prominent labor-leaders in England pledge themselves to aid recruiting. A formal order is issued proclaiming the whole metropolitan district of London, and parts of Essex, Hertford, and Kent, an area, under the Defense of the Realm Act, wherein no person is allowed to buy any spirituous liquors to be consumed by another person, or to "treat" any one, whether soldier or civilian. Several French aviators visit London, to give instruction in methods of keeping German airships away from the city.

Great Britain reports to this country that between 50 and 70 German submarines have been destroyed as a result of the use of new devices for their detection.

October 2.—Five huge parades of men in khaki march through London in the rain, to stir up enthusiasm and increase enlistments.

October 4.—Russia sends an ultimatum to Bulgaria, and the Russian Minister has been ordered to leave Sofia if, by 4 P.M., October 5, Bulgaria does not definitely break with the Central Powers. All the Allied Powers are said to uphold Russia in this demand.

October 5.—Bulgaria does not reply within the time specified to Russia's ultimatum. The Russian Minister is reported too ill to move from Sofia. Sofia politicians are said to be framing an explanation of the presence of German officers in that city. General Savoff, former Minister of War and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, it is claimed, in a speech before the Crown Council, declared every Bulgarian breaking from Russia to be guilty of treason. Athens reports that the Greek Premier Venizelos resigns upon official notice that the King can not support his war-policy.

It is reported that Italy has abandoned her plan to take Trieste, intending, after the capture of Gorizia, to proceed along the Carso plateau, cutting off Trieste from the remainder of Austria-Hungary, and thus preventing the destruction of that city by Austrian bombardment from the sea and mountains.

The Russian Government takes over the food-supply of Petrograd, to relieve the situation resulting from the arrival of many thousand refugees and the mobilizing of 3,000,000 troops near that city.

October 6.—Bulgaria is said to have sent an ultimatum to Servia, demanding the territory ceded after the Balkan wars. The Allies' envoys at Sofia request their passports. King Constantin of

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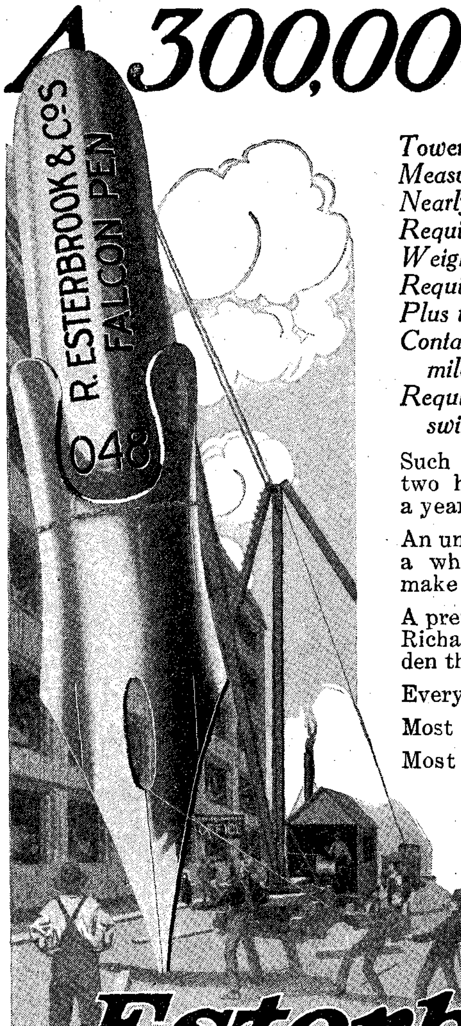

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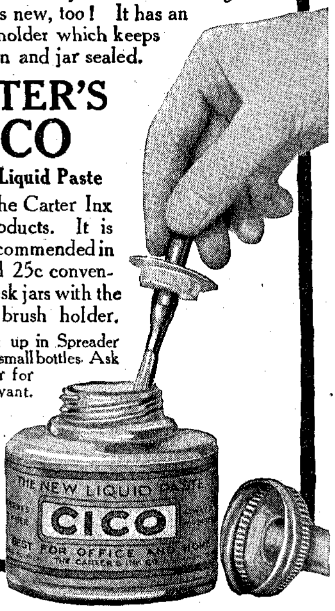

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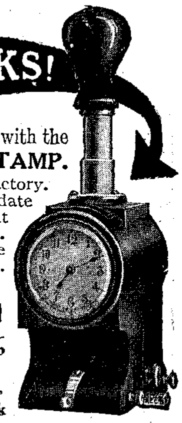

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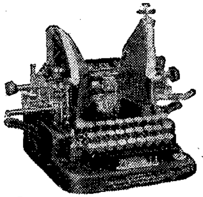

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Greece endeavors to form a coalition Ministry. The Greeks evince much popular enthusiasm for the Allies, greeting with cheers the 70,000 French troops landed at Salonika.

John, the son of Rudyard Kipling, a member of the Irish Guards, is reported wounded and missing.

GENERAL FOREIGN

September 29.—Governor Maytoreno quits his post at Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, and crosses the border to proceed to Washington, to attend the Pan-American Peace Conference.

October 1.—Gen. José Leyva, former Villa commandant at Guaymas, with fifteen other leaders, civil and military, are said to have resigned, leaving Nogales, and much of Sonora county, in the hands of bandits and Yaqui Indians.

October 6.—It is reported that Castro, Corbello, and Balderas, three Zapata chiefs, surrender to Carranza forces at Alvarado. Efforts are made to get the Mormon colonists in the Casas Grandes valley out of this Villista district, where conditions are reported to be unlivable.

Professor Sola, director of the observatory of Barcelona University, announces the discovery of a new planet in the Pisces constellation.

DOMESTIC

September 29.—Following the successful sending of a wireless-telephone message from New York to California, a second message is sent by wire from New York to Washington, and thence in the original sender's voice by wireless to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, a distance of 4,600 miles, where it is received by Lloyd Espenschied, an American Telegraph and Telephone engineer.

September 30.—The State Department places an informal request before the German Ambassador von Bernstorff, asking that he use his influence with the German Government to interfere in behalf of the Armenians in Turkey.

October 1.—In answer to our complaint that the British blockade is interfering with our commerce with neutral countries, while British trade to those countries has increased, Sir Edward Grey replies, admitting the increase in British trade as a result of the cessation of German imports, but declaring that our export increase to the same countries is far greater in proportion, and is not justified by altered trade conditions as is theirs.

Because of charges of hazing, by the President's order six Annapolis men are dismissed, four suspended, and fifteen degraded to a lower class.

October 2.—A circular letter is sent by the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, to all British consuls in the United States, urging them to observe American neutrality, and reminding them of the rights of naturalized British-born American citizens, and of the fact that non-naturalized British-born are residing here, wholly subject to our laws. They are forbidden to spread propaganda and, until a legal decision is reached, to assist any British subjects here to return for military duty.

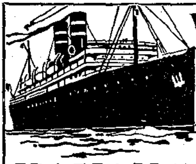
Concerned over the fate of 450 Americans in Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, the State Department issues another warning to all Americans to keep out of Mexico.

At a meeting of mine officers and the representatives of the miners in Pueblo, Colo., the Rockefeller industrial plan is accepted unanimously. It provides for the representation and selection of employees, adequate conferences of operatives and executives, the adjustment of disputes, and the social and industrial betterment of the laborers.

Dead to the number of 300 are listed from the Gulf storm of September 29 that struck New Orleans and vicinity. The property loss is placed at $12,000,000. More than 150 schooners were wrecked between Gulfport and New Orleans.

October 3.—American naval experts, assigned to examine the pieces of metal sent by Great Britain as fragments of

Travel and Resort Directory



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the "torpedo" that sank the Allan liner *Hesperian* off the Irish coast on September 4, announce informally their conviction that the specimens submitted are from a mine and that the vessel was not sunk as a result of submarine attack.

The Committee on Armenian Atrocities, composed of eminent professional and business men, as the result of investigations of many weeks, issue a detailed report on the present persecution of the Armenians by the Turks, which "in cruelty and horror nothing in the past thousand years has equaled."

The United Mine Workers of America reject the Rockefeller plan for industrial peace, claiming that it permits the large mining companies to control to an undesirable degree the actions of the operatives.

Considerable damage is done in Nevada, along the Southern Pacific Railroad, by a series of earthquake-shocks felt throughout Nevada, Utah, California, Oregon, and Idaho.

October 5.—The German Ambassador sends a note to Secretary Lansing expressing the German Government's regret for the sinking of the *Arabic* and its disavowal of the act of the submarine commander, crediting the British statements that there was no intention on the *Arabic's* part to ram the submarine. Further assurance is given that the new orders to submarines are so stringent that the recurrence of any such incident "is considered out of the question."

An appeal is received in this country for funds to the sum of $365,000, without which the American Ambulance in France can not continue for another year. The American Field Ambulance Service has so far handled 72,000 wounded.

Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, Austrian Ambassador to this country, recalled at the request of the State Department, sails for Rotterdam on the *Nieuw Amsterdam*.

The Anglo-French loan is closed, well oversubscribed by the syndicate formed for its flotation.

October 6.—The engagement is announced of President Wilson to Mrs. Norman Galt, of Washington.

Welcoming the members of the new Naval Advisory Board to the White House, the President advocates frankly a policy that would leave the country "very adequately prepared" for defense.

President Wilson announces his intention to cast his vote in New Jersey, as a private citizen, for woman suffrage in that State.

Announcement is made that at the instance of the Carranza Administration the American Red Cross will withdraw all its agents from Mexican territory, suspending relief-work, thus partially recognizing the Administration.

The organization is completed of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, the biggest combination achieved in Wall Street in many years, with William Ellis Corey at its head.

Cautions.—"Our romance began in a most romantic way. My wife saved me from drowning. She's a magnificent swimmer, you know."

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HAVE you ever stopped to consider just what it is that keeps that most wonderfully delicate and intricate piece of mechanism—your body—working in harmony? If you have not, you should become acquainted without delay with the fact that it is your nerves.

Your nerves regulate and govern absolutely every process that goes on within you. Sever the nerves leading to the eye and not only would you be unable to move the eye but your sight would be gone forever. Your nerves regulat the beating of your heart, one set making it beat and another keeping it from racing too fast. You breathe unconsciously, your digestion proceeds without your having to think of it at all. The glands create and distribute their secretions, all at the bidding of your nerves.

It has been definitely established that more than 99% of all humanity, past their majority, are deficient from a standpoint of nerve strength and, therefore, are deficient in nervous energy.

Nearly all functional weaknesses and disorders can be directly traced to weak nerves and depleted vitality.

You have never seen a man of achievements in athletics, in business or any profession who did not have a highly developed and powerful nervous system. Did he not possess this he could not be healthy, nor would he have the vitality to push his work through to success.

Thomas Powell, M.D., a member of "The American Association for the Advancement of Science" and a scientist of note, says: "The history of every human being, healthy or unhealthy, is written in terms of energy. The history of the normal man finds expression in terms indicative of the possession of the vital energies—namely, vim, vigor, vitality, vivacity, versatility, mentality, ingenuity, pugnacity, strength, endurance, animal heat, muscular power and nervous energy. The history of the abnormal man is written in terms expressive of a loss of the vital energies and properties—namely, languor, lassitude, debility, idiocy, imbecility, senility, insanity, mental aberration, prostration, exhaustion and death."

Napoleon said: "No man can win in the battle of life who has not Courage and Persistency. These are impossible where Energy is lacking, hence Energy is the indispensable quality of great Success."

No greater truth than this was ever uttered. Were it possible to chronicle all the failures, not due to a lack of brains but to a lack of physical vitality, which is now recognized as an illness in itself, there would be a list so long as to appall the world.

Every great man of history—every highly successful man of the day—is possessed of more than an average amount of energy. Some have been gifted with this wonderful quality, as were Lincoln, Napoleon, Rockefeller, Morgan and others; and some developed it, as did Gladstone and Roosevelt.

Not one of these men, as they themselves admit, could ever have attained the position they occupy were it not for this factor.

Big muscles unless accompanied by powerful nerves are as useless as a trolley car without electricity. If your nerves are weak, your every organ will be weak in exact proportion. If you are troubled with indigestion, constipation, a weak heart, weak kidneys, a torpid liver or any of the functional ills that flesh is heir to, you should look immediately to your nerves. For unless your vital organs are receiving their due share of nervous energy, they cannot possibly do their work. Advanced thinkers in the medical world as well as those who do not use drugs, have sought in vain for some direct method for the strengthening of the nerves.

Exercise, Osteopathy, Deep Breathing, Chiropractic, Hydrotherapy, Electricity and other methods without end have been advanced at one time or another, as offering an ideal means for the building of vitality or rather nervous energy which is what vitality really means.

Many of these have much to commend them, but not one can benefit the nerves except in a most roundabout and uncertain way.

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